The Outlook

OCTOBER 18, 1922

THE ALLIES ACT TOGETHER

ONE hopeful and satisfactory result of the conference of the Powers at Mudania is that the representatives of Great Britain and France agreed harmoniously upon the demands to be made from the Turkish Nationalist army as precedent to the proposed peace conference. If only France and Great Britain and Italy had come together in the same way a year ago in their general policy as to the Near Eastern situation, the world might have been saved the spectacle of political jealousy, lack of concord, and consequent flouting of the wishes of the great nations, all of which has resulted in the recent serious crisis.

Even before that crisis reached its climax it was evident that the victory of Kemal over Greece would be followed by large concessions to the Turkish Nationalist movement—concessions that will restore Turkish rule in Constantinople and will hand over to Turkish control a large part of Thrace and the important city of Adrianople. If Kemal had been so ill advised as to attack the British forces at Chanak before reinforcements reached them from Malta and powerful British warships lined up in the Straits ready to shell the Turkish troops if they should advance, it would have been impossible to avoid hostilities on a large scale. The Chanak position is now almost impregnable, but for a few days it was in danger.

The conditions agreed upon by the representatives of the Powers at Mudania are to be submitted by Ismet Pasha, the Turkish delegate, to the Nationalist Government at Angora. If they are accepted, presumably the call will go forth for a peace conference without delay. A principal point involved is that the Greeks shall withdraw their forces from Eastern Thrace, and that the territory shall be occupied by Allied forces for one month in order to give Greek and other Christian civilians opportunity to move out if they wish. This is not satisfactory to Greece; she has earnestly asked that the period of Allied occupation be set at two months, but it is understood that she will submit to the inevitable. Another condition is that the Turkish forces should withdraw from the neutral zone during the peace negotiations; during the Mudania conference it has been more than once reported that the Turks have made new invasions in the neutral zone and that one or more of these have been in the neighborhood of Istib, which is the natural approach to Constantinople. If this is so, the Nationalists have absolutely no excuse, as that zone was recognized by them long ago, which was not the case with the portion of the zone to the west and near Chanak.

During the two months, as proposed by the armistice conditions, a civil as well as a military administration will be set up in Thrace by the Allies, and it is hoped that thereby conflict between Turks and Greeks and consequent slaughter, burning, and reprisals by both parties will be avoided.

In any event, the Turk returns to Europe and is in every way in a better situation than he has been since the end of the first Balkan War. Whether he can be expected under these circumstances to respect the rights of the racial minorities and to keep down religious fanaticism is at least doubtful.

WHAT SHOULD AMERICA DO?

RECENT reports from the Near East give detailed accounts of the suffering and horrors of the occupation of Smyrna. The Turks assert that similar horrors and bloodshed accompanied the retreat of the Greeks from Anatolia, and it is probable that there is truth in this accusation also. There is urgent need for the practical sympathy of America in contributions for the sufferers. We may be proud of the assistance rendered immediately by Americans who were on the spot; for instance, one despatch states that the American naval ships "took out of Smyrna no less than 180,000 of the total 220,000 persons removed since the terrible fire which destroyed the city."

Extensive efforts are being made in this country by the Near East Relief for the raising of funds, and many thousands of dollars have already been subscribed. The American Red Cross has announced its willingness to spend as much of its $20,000,000 surplus as is needed for relief in the Near East. Americans certainly may aid with heart and purse in this work of relief and restoration, regardless of their opinions as to international questions involved. It is said that over $100,000,000 has been spent by American educational, medical, and missionary associations in the Near East, and the extent of our moral responsibility is indicated by the eagerness of the American people to aid in the present juncture.

In an illuminating article in the New York "Tribune" Dr. A. L. P. Dennis points this out, shows also that our trade and commercial interests in the Near East are extensive, and discusses thoroughly the duty and limitations of the United States in the present situation. He suggests that America might reasonably ask for a limited participation in any Near Eastern conference, in accordance with the precedent set at the Armament Conference at Washington, where national representatives sat only in those conferences in which their countries had a direct interest. Our right to a voice in determining action affecting American property and interests is indubitable. Dr. Dennis names the American interests involved as notably the capitulations, the freedom of the Straits, the protection of our philanthropy and of our trade, and the status of Christian minorities. We have no concern with settling political questions in Europe or the Near East in themselves; and we have not even the right which we had at Paris while helping to settle the terms of peace, for we were not at war with Turkey. We have, however, interests to protect, and we ought to see that they are protected.

BETTER WAGES AND HIGHER PRICES

IN discussing the demand of organized labor for what is termed "a living wage," a return to the workers of a share of their product sufficient to maintain themselves and families in moderate comfort and to accumulate modest savings for their old age, it is commonly taken for granted by the employing interests that any and all wage increases must be added to the price of goods or cost of services. This view was recently expressed by a representative of the great railway systems, who declared that the adoption of the "living wage" for railway workers would add more than $1,000,000,000 to the annual payments for freight and passenger traffic, with a consequent increase in the price of goods, which would tend to decrease consumption. If this analysis of the effect of higher wages could be established, it would prove that labor has nothing to gain from a general wage advance, since higher prices for labor

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products would leave the worker, as a consumer, in just the same condition as when the lower wage prevailed.

The ignored factor in the problem of a wise readjustment of wage scales is that of the greater industrial efficiency in production that has everywhere been shown to accompany increased wages and a higher standard of living. With better pay there comes immediately an effective demand for more and better goods of all kinds. Articles formerly regarded as luxuries, seldom or never purchased, are looked upon as necessities. So far as the average worker is concerned, the only limit to consumption is income, less a small margin for the savings bank or life insurance. By far the greater part of increased wages is promptly exchanged for consumable goods. This in itself would not compensate employers for the higher wage scale, but with increased consumption giving a ready market for commodities it becomes possible materially to reduce the fixed charges for capital invested and overhead expenses. In many lines of industry there are long periods of half-time, or decreased activity, because of overproduction. It is manifest that with increased purchasing power for many millions of workers receiving the "living wage," mills and factories running full time would be able to effect a substantial saving in costs that would be reflected in prices.

There is also the experience of many great industries to prove that higher wages stimulate production by making contented workers more interested in their daily task. A cheerful willingness to give the employer a fair return for a fair wage means a greater output and a lessened manufacturing cost. Once established on the sound basis of equitable wages, it would seem that industry has little reason to fear diminished sales on account of higher prices.

GROUP POLITICS IN ONTARIO

THE people of Ontario, one of the largest and most prosperous provinces of the Canadian Dominion, are confronted with a problem that vexes practically all democratic countries—whether public affairs shall be managed by legislators nominated and elected by organized parties or by groups representing agricultural, labor, or business interests. From the earliest period of parliamentary government in Ontario until a few years ago the party system had prevailed. A general discontent with what was claimed to be the neglect by both old parties of the farmer's interests resulted in the formation of a distinctive Farm Group, that succeeded in overthrowing the Conservative Government, and under the efficient leadership of Premier Drury has administered provincial affairs. There have been complaints that the new Government did not immediately reform everything and everybody, but the Ontario people, almost entirely of Anglo-Celtic stock, are not given to radicalism, believing in institutions under which "freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent."

(C) Underwood

MRS. W. H. FELTON, OF GEORGIA, THE FIRST WOMAN U. S. SENATOR

In some quarters there has recently arisen a sentiment favorable to the widening of the Farm Group policies so as to make the Government representative not only of agriculture but of the manufacturing, commercial, and labor interests as well. To a small extent labor is represented in the provincial Parliament, though not at all proportionate to the city-worker population. The suggestion is made for the formation of a Progressive party that shall unite the liberals of various schools, in which it is expected the farmers will be the dominant factor. Some of the leaders of the Farm Group in the Dominion Parliament do not regard favorably the proposal to merge with other interests, as they fear that they would be outvoted by their new associates, but it is not believed that they will be able materially to influence the action of their supporters in Ontario. Premier Drury recognizes the necessity for a government truly representative of all the people, and, while adhering to his conviction that the welfare of the farmers should be the paramount consideration, does not ignore the other important interests of his province.

The tendency to abandon party organizations based on broad general principles, as evidenced by the "Farm Bloc" in the United States Congress, and the growing power of the Labor Party in Great Britain, will have an important effect on future political developments. As a protest against the ultra-conservatism of the old parties the movement may have some value, but as a permanent policy it would seem destined to failure.

The business of government cannot long be efficiently conducted by class groups, each working for its own selfish ends, instead of for the general welfare.

THE FIRST WOMAN SENATOR

THE appointment by Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, of Mrs. W. H. Felton to succeed the late Thomas E. Watson as United States Senator has been praised as a fine tribute to a woman of undoubtedly exceptional ability and character. It has also been praised as a recognition of the present and coming power of women in the National political life. Is there not a third reason for the Governor's action—that his beloved State should have the honor and the *réclame* of being the very first to name a woman as United States Senator? The love of large publicity is not confined to boom towns. Mrs. Felton seemed to recognize this when, in expressing her recognition of the honor, she said: "England borrowed an American-born woman to accept a seat in the British Parliament, but noble old Georgia experienced no need to borrow, and she alone of the forty-eight States in the United States had a Governor with courage to say so."

Probably every one understands that Senator Watson's unexpired term will be filled out by the man elected for that office on November 7. Mrs. Felton, whose abilities even at the age of eighty-seven are unquestioned, now holds the office titularly, but in all human probability will not be sworn in or take part in the Senate's deliberations. The compliment to her is a great one; but it is a compliment. Frankly, and with the highest respect for Senator Felton, there seems to be here a little of what baseball rooters call a grand-stand play on the part of the Governor, who, by the way, simultaneously announced himself as a candidate for the same office at the coming election. Mrs. Longstreet, widow of the famous general, in an article on Mrs. Felton's appointment suggested that if President Harding would just call the Senate together for one week before election Mrs. Felton could be sworn in, and that thus the President had "a rare opportunity to

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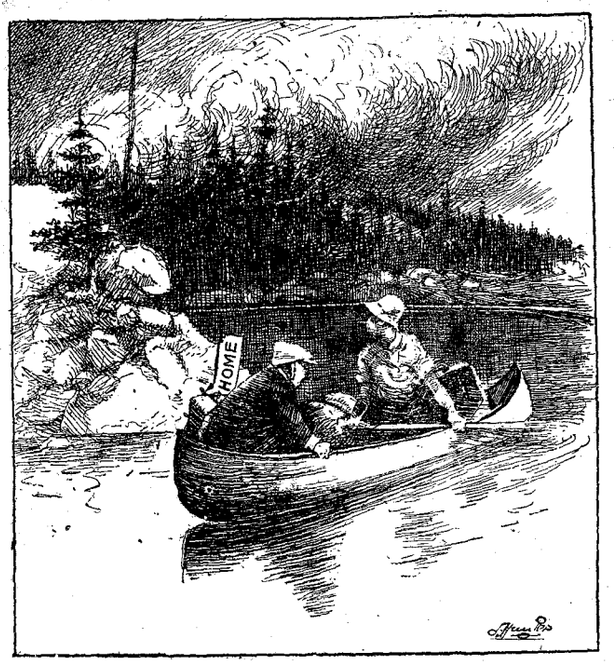
DISTURBERS OF OUR PEACE

(Titus Andronicus, Act IV, Scene 4)

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News

FOLKS WHO SAIL IN GLASS BOATS, ETC.

Hunter in the Toronto Globe

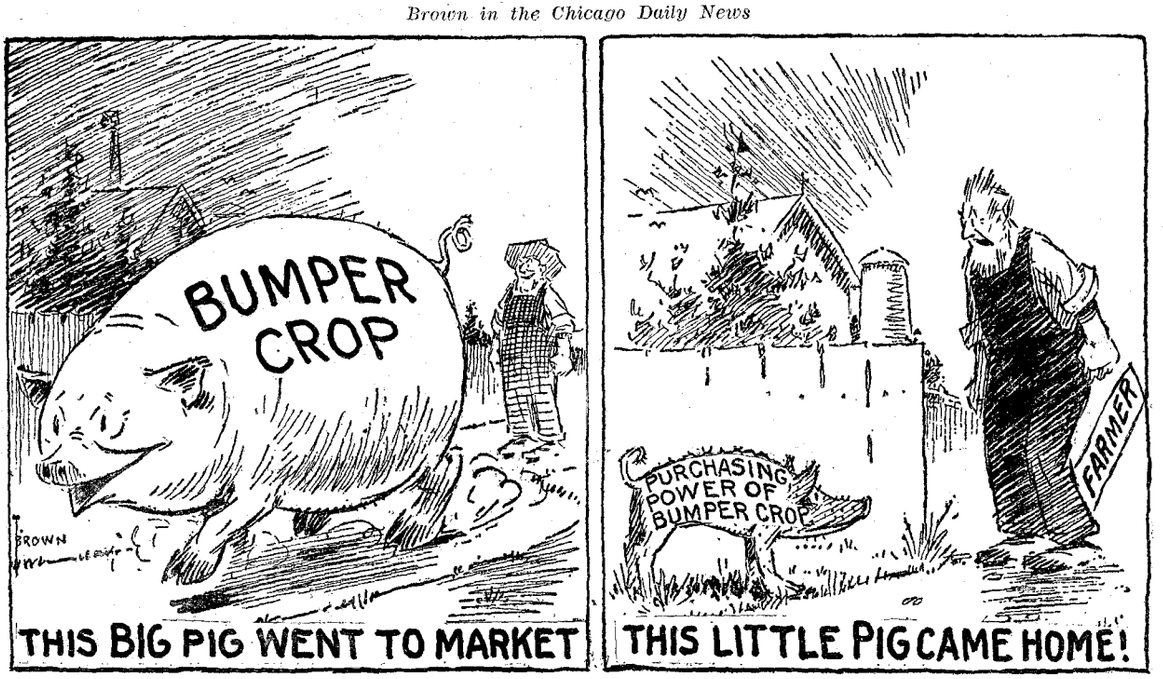


THE DAY THE BUSH FIRE BROKE OUT

"By ginger, Doc, I wonder if we put our camp fire out?"

From Mrs. E. A. Jones, Pueblo, Colorado

Brown in the Chicago Daily News



PUZZLE—FIND THE LOSER

From Emma C. Ackermann, Lockport, Illinois

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offer a bouquet to millions of American women." On the whole, it doesn't seem to add to the dignity of the United States Senate to use it as an excuse for handing out bouquets. It wouldn't hurt the Senate—it has stood a lot and can stand more; but proffers of the office of Senator are really not the best material to use in extending courtesies even to so fine a person as Mrs. Felton.

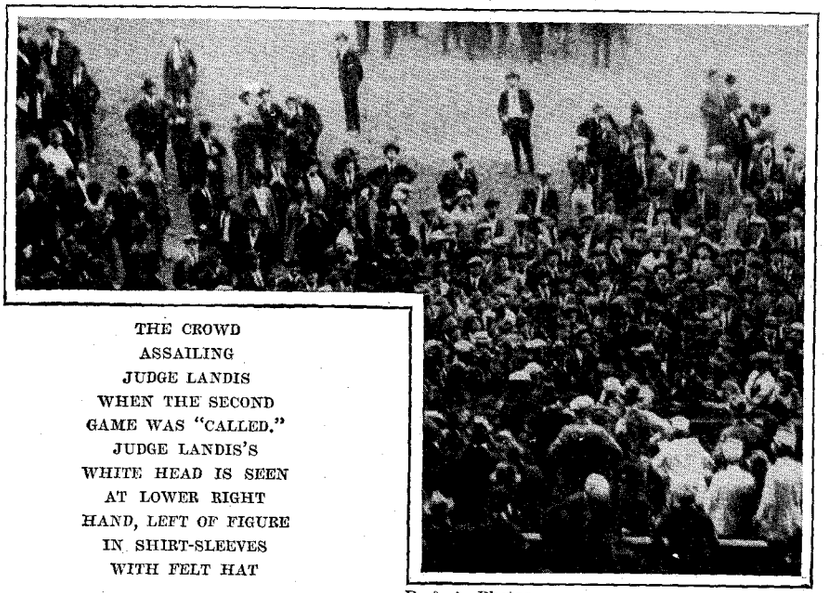
THE ETERNAL MUCKER

THE baseball series for the world's championship between the winners in the National and American Leagues has ended in a fashion unexpected by dopesters, both professional and amateur. Most of the wise gentlemen who edit the sporting columns of newspapers had predicted a victory for the New York Yankees. The triumph, however, perched upon the banners of the New York Giants in four straight games. It is a hard world, particularly for those who have to depend for a living largely upon their records as prophets. The victory of the Giants was unexpected, but there was another feature of the series which, we are sad to say, was unforeseen but which could readily be expected from the average American baseball crowd.

The second game of the series was called on account of darkness, when the score was tied in the tenth inning. Those who attended the game differ as to the necessity for this act. Christy Mathewson, whose record for good sportsmanship and fairness cannot be questioned, states that the umpires were correct in their judgment. The howling fans, however, believed otherwise.

With the intelligence usually displayed by a mob, they proceeded to vent their wrath upon Judge Landis and his wife. Judge Landis, who resigned an honorable position on the bench to become the arbiter of baseball ethics, had a signal exhibition of the ethics of baseball fans when he attempted to leave the grounds at the conclusion of the game. There seems to have been no one present who was quite fool enough to hurl the traditional pop bottle at Judge Landis's head, but the fans apparently stopped short of little in the way of verbal missiles. The American likes to consider himself a good sportsman. He has not earned this title by his acts on the bleachers surrounding American diamonds.

The criticism that the game was called to insure the necessity of additional lucrative contests has been silenced by the gift of the receipts of the game to charities. Half of them ought to have gone to a Society for the Suppression of the Eternal Mucker.



THE CROWD ASSAILING JUDGE LANDIS WHEN THE SECOND GAME WAS "CALLED." JUDGE LANDIS'S WHITE HEAD IS SEEN AT LOWER RIGHT HAND, LEFT OF FIGURE IN SHIRT-SLEEVES WITH FELT HAT

P. & A. Photos

PROHIBITION ON THE SEA

LIQUOR outlawed by the American Constitution has been sold freely and openly and under the sanction of Government authority on ships flying the American flag and even on ships owned and operated by the American Government. This has seemed an inconsistency so glaring as to subject the American people, or at least their Government, to the charge of insincerity, or at least of the lack of the courage of their convictions. It has been argued that unless liquor were sold on board American passenger vessels the business of carrying passengers on the high seas would pass to foreign lines. In other words, as between Constitution and business choose business. That is dollar ethics. Now the ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States has freed the country from the stigma of this practice. "Wet" or "dry," any American who regards the supreme law of the land as worthy of respect and the good name of his country as worthy of preservation should welcome Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling in this respect. Hereafter the provision of the United States Constitution, expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment, that prohibition shall be effective in the United States and all territory "subject to the jurisdiction thereof" will be observed on board American vessels where it has been heretofore officially and openly ignored.

Attorney-General Daugherty's opinion was in answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon. In that letter Mr. Mellon had inclosed an opinion of the counsel to the Shipping Board to the effect that the Eighteenth Amendment did not apply to ships on the high seas, and had asked two questions: First, whether that ruling was correct; and, second, whether the transportation and possession of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes on foreign vessels while in American waters is prohibited.

In reply, the Attorney-General took up the two questions separately.

To the first he answered in the negative; to the second, in the affirmativ

The answer to the first question depended on deciding whether an American vessel on the high seas is territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Attorney-General in his reply cited, not only decisions of the courts, but also statements in Moore's "International Law Digest" and diplomatic correspondence in support of the common-sense conclusion that American vessels on the high seas are American territory and subject to American laws The word "territory" does not necessarily mean land. As Justice Field says in an opinion which the Attorney-General quoted, wherever vessels under the American flag go, "they carry the laws of their country." It is true that there is a difference between "the United States" and "territory subject to the United States," and that laws which apply to the one do not necessarily apply to the other; but in this instance prohibition applies specifically and explicitly to both. We do not doubt, and we cannot believe that there will be any serious effort to refute the conclusion of Attorney-General Daugherty, that the prohibition of the sale and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes applies not only to the America States but also to all vessels carryin the American flag.

Attorney-General Daugherty likewis

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ruled that under international law prohibition is effective in foreign vessels while in American ports.

This opinion in answer to the second question has been received with considerable doubt and with some attempts at refutation. A careful reading, however, of Attorney-General Daugherty's opinion will, we think, convince most skeptics that the Attorney-General has correctly stated international law. A foreigner who comes to this country does not cease to be a foreigner subject to his own country's laws; but while he is here he is subject to American laws as well and must observe them or become liable to prosecution. He must, for instance, pay an income tax if he has an income that is taxable; he must obey police regulations; he must observe his obligations under contracts he makes; he must, in brief, do what the law directs as much as any citizen of the country. Likewise when a foreign vessels enters an American port she does not cease to be a foreign vessel, but she becomes subject to the laws of the country and is bound to obey those laws and to conform to the usages of the port. And, like a foreign individual, a foreign vessel is not only subject to the limitations of the law but is entitled to its protection. There could be no other way by which vessels of sovereign independent nations could visit one another's ports. Diplomats representing sovereigns of their countries are immune to the law because they are subject to a higher and more sensitive control—namely, the code which governs the conduct of sovereigns. There is no such immunity granted to foreign citizens or foreign vessels.

The New York "World," widely known as a spokesman for the anti-prohibitionists, has expressed a common mental confusion about this aspect of the question. We quote a paragraph from one of the "World" editorials:

> Ships chartered in the United States, according to Mr. Daugherty, are subject to the laws of the United States, are, in fact, American territory; but ships chartered in foreign countries are not foreign territory. As soon as they enter American waters all vessels subject themselves to American law, which means, of course, the Volstead Act. How this comes about is not clearly explained. It would naturally be supposed that if an American ship were American territory a British ship would be British territory, and so on. Mr. Daugherty cannot have it both ways. On one point or the other he must change his mind or have it changed for him.

What the "World" seems not to know is the distinction between a vessel on the high seas and a vessel in port. An American vessel on the high seas is subject to the laws of no other country but her own; but in the port of a foreign civilized country she becomes subject to such laws of that country as are applicable to her. So a British vessel in one of our ports becomes subject to our laws.

Into the question of the method by which our Prohibition Law shall be applied to foreign vessels the Attorney-General does not go in detail. Apparently he holds that the existence of intoxicating liquors on board a foreign vessel in an American port is illegal, no matter how those liquors may be stored. Under the law there is provision made for the transportation within the country of spirits and wine for other than beverage purposes, but, according to the Supreme Court quoted by the Attorney-General, "there is no provision for the transshipment or carriage across the country from without;" and the law prohibits all possession or transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. Even a prohibitionist from conviction may doubt whether the most drastic application of the law to foreign vessels can be practically enforced, and may conceivably hold that for all intents and purposes the spirit of the law will be observed if liquor in foreign vessels remain while in American ports under seal, and therefore *non est*. It may be argued that this would be inexpedient, as it would enable foreign vessels visiting America to carry and sell liquors on the high seas, while American vessels in competition with them would be prohibited from doing so. The object, however, of the Prohibition Law is not to control the habits and practices of other nations on territory subject to their jurisdiction. The argument that foreign vessels would have an advantage over their American competitors might be met by an American subsidy. Whether the application of prohibition to foreign vessels in our ports can be determined by administrative regulation or will require further legislation by Congress does not at the moment seem clear. All, "wet" and "dry" alike, will agree that, whether by statute or by legitimate administrative regulation, the principle of prohibition should be applied so as to promote, not the evasion of it, but its observance.

By the Attorney-General's ruling the American Government has asserted the right to require of foreign vessels the observance of the Prohibition Law within American waters; and this right the British Government has acknowledged. We trust that the American Government will exercise that right with justice and with reason. By the Attorney-General's ruling the American Government has also removed all doubt as to the force of the Prohibition Law in American vessels. We trust that the American Government will see that the law as thus interpreted is observed.

THE BATTLE OF THE SKIRTS

HALF humorist, half philosopher, a good friend of ours wrote in his commonplace book a few weeks ago: "To-day, at high noon, saw two young women wearing skirts that reached down, down, down to their very heels. Experienced a sensation not only of bewilderment but of shock. Stared. Then averted my face. Was in the same mood, precisely, as the London fishwife who, on first seeing a girl in bicycle costume, cried, 'Garn! you shimeless 'ussy! *You'll* never get an 'usband!' . . . Something tells me that all this is laughable."

Two weeks later our friend wrote: "Several more young women have ventured out in long skirts, and wonderful is the effect on wearers of short skirts. A look of icy hate overspreads their countenances. I suppose it was with some such hate that Mr. Harold Hendee, having starred in 'The Very Idea' and arrived in New York with that play, beheld the posters thereof inscribed, not with the name of Hendee, but with that of Mr. Ernest Truex."

Meanwhile others besides the laughing philosopher had their say—especially our feminists. With great solemnity they predicted that the attempt to reintroduce long skirts would fail. "Women will never again submit," they told us. Yet long skirts have multiplied; uptown they already outnumber short skirts six to one, while philosophers remind us that masculine dictation from overseas directs these matters and quote George Fitch's remark, "Ever since the world began men have tried to invent something that women would refuse to wear. Thus far they have not succeeded."

But women have had short skirts ere this, and reverted to long skirts ere this—not always in obedience to masculine dictation, either. In 1898 students at Smith College adopted exactly the costume of the present-day "flappers." By their own choice they abandoned it. Who shall say but that women are now acting as freely? The reversion to long skirts set in just when we had come to sanction short skirts and a shrewd paragrapher had written: "To bring the flapper to terms approve of her. Then she'll stop it."

But she has only half stopped it. The

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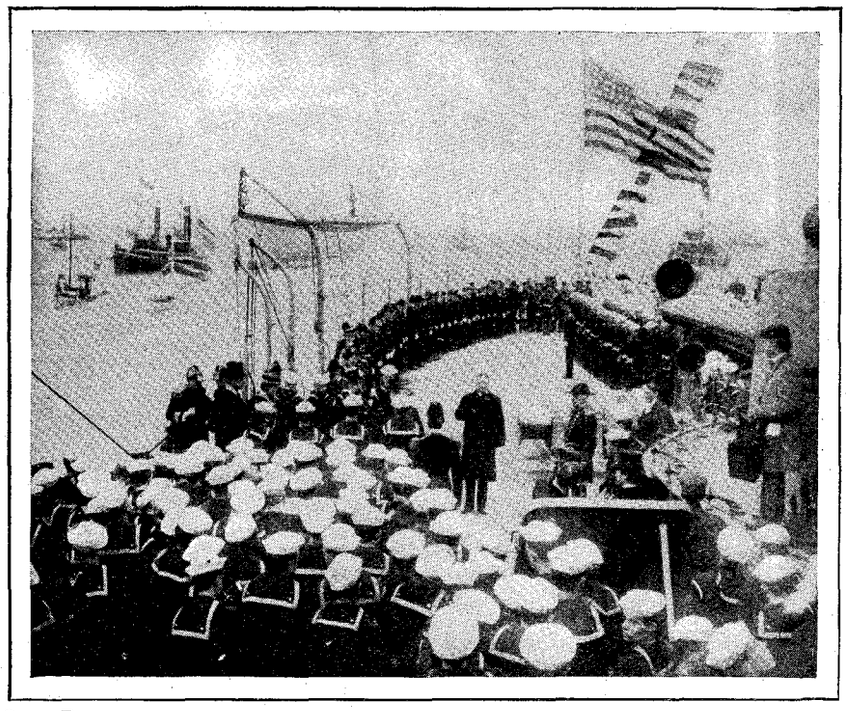

Brown Bros.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSPECTING THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT ON THE RETURN OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET FROM ITS VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD IN 1908

battle of the skirts still rages—short ones *versus* long ones, with long ones predominating among women of the prosperous class and short ones predominating among women of the wage-earning class. How will this end? In Buffalo during the "bicycle summer" of 1895 bicycle girls on the prosperous West Side adopted short skirts. Immediately East Side girls did likewise. Whereupon the West Side went back to long skirts. So the East Side went back to long skirts also. Once let the short skirt imply a weekly envelope, and its day in America is done, for in America our wage-earning women are without caste pride. It takes Frenchwomen to develop that. How airily the little *midinette* trips forth, hatless and in attire jauntily proclaiming that she wins her bread by making artificial flowers or by delicately embroidering fine linen!

Less than a year ago a noted criminologist solemnly attributed the "crime wave" to the "scandalous dress of our women," and no one laughed. It has since dawned upon us that such utterances bespeak great folly. Perhaps we risk folly as great by suggesting that—conceivably, at least—the return of long skirts indicates a reinstatement of temporarily demoded standards in other realms besides those of fashion. But it is not fashion alone that shows change. From many sources come testimonies that "flapperism" has "passed the peak." Moreover, a change in fashion reflects a change in mood. Not all new fashions succeed; the trouser-skirt of 1911 failed ignominiously; when a fashion succeeds, it is because it finds an honest welcome, and the mood that welcomes a return to long skirts would seem to be a reaction against what a popular novelist has termed "this freedom."

Doubtless the world will never again behold the "elegant female" of our grandmothers' day, but the tendency at present is toward a recovery of discarded dignities and refinements. If women have learned that they are free to dress as they choose and behave as they choose, they have also learned that an element quite apart from a more or less obscure morality (or psuedo-morality) enters in—the element, that is to say, of good taste. Half our principles, when you come to think of it, rest, not upon moral considerations, but upon æsthetic considerations.

ROOSEVELT AND THE NAVY

THE selection of Roosevelt's birthday, October 27, as Navy Day was a distinctly happy thought. No American President ever had greater interest in our Navy than Theodore Roosevelt, and no one has had a better comprehension of the value and principles of naval power.

Many men manifest an understanding of the function of agencies for which they have a personal liking and inclination. Mr. Roosevelt was not a sailor by instinct. The reins of a spirited horse fitted his fingers more naturally than the helm of a vessel. But even as a young man naval problems concerned him deeply. It was while he was a college undergraduate that he prepared and wrote the "History of the War of 1812," which has been accepted as part of the official record of the British Navy.

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was a vital factor in the preparedness of Dewey's Asiatic Squadron. It was on February 25, 1898, that he sent his brief but sufficient cable to Dewey, which read in part: "Keep full of coal. In the event of declaration of war [with] Spain your duty will be to see that the Spanish Squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, then offensive operation in Philippine Islands." This message sums up in brief almost the whole of the doctrine of Admiral Mahan, whose celebrated work on "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" has become the Bible of naval statesmen. In less than forty words Mr. Roosevelt gives the essence of naval strategy. Prepare in time of peace. Strike at the enemy fleet to gain control of the sea. Let the war of position wait upon the attainment of naval supremacy.

This policy was sound in the days when Hannibal and Hasdrubal were forced by Roman naval supremacy to strike at the Republic on the Tiber across the difficult passes of the Alps. It was sound when Britain and France struggled half blindly for the Empire of India. It was sound when Washington urged the admirals of France to move upon the British fleet. It was sound when the pressure of the grand fleet at Scapa Flow, controlling the seas even while it lay at anchor, drove the German navy to futile and murderous warfare of a type which has crippled many nations but defeated none.

Sound in naval principle, Mr. Roosevelt was equally sound in naval practice. "The shots that hit are the shots that count," wrote Mr. Roosevelt in his autobiography, and it was to his credit that Sims was given the opportunity to introduce modern methods of target shooting into our Navy—methods which resulted in tripling the gun-for-gun effectiveness of our fleet in the years between 1902 and 1908.

Perhaps almost the greatest service which Roosevelt rendered our Navy was his order to the battleship fleet to proceed around the world. How this voyage aroused the interest of America in our Navy, the manner in which it impressed the Governments of Europe, and the expressions of friendship which it evoked from Japan are facts of recent

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history with which every one is familiar. We have forgotten, however, the croaking pessimists who predicted the dissolution of the fleet and the imminence of warfarce with the most powerful of Asiatic nations. Forgotten too are the words of Congressmen who attempted to withhold appropriations for the cruise until Mr. Roosevelt characteristically informed them that he "had enough money to take the fleet around to the Pacific anyhow, that the fleet would certainly go, and that if Congress did not choose to appropriate enough money to get the fleet back, why it would stay in the Pacific."

Mr. Roosevelt knew what his critics did not know, that the Navy was a peace power of the first magnitude. He knew the spirit of its men and of its officers. He trusted them, as to-day the Nation should trust and support their successors.

There is a framed letter hanging in the Outlook office signed by President Roosevelt and written from the White House in 1903 which sums up Roosevelt's doctrine of justice and strength as succinctly as the cable to Dewey summed up his understanding of naval power. The letter referred to reads in part as follows:

> Good for you! Important though it is that we should get the Hague Tribunal to act in this case, where it can properly act, it is very much more important that we have a first-class navy and an efficient, though small, army. No Hague court will save us if we come short in these respects.

Navy Day ought to mean more than the celebration of the feats of those who go down to the sea in ships. It ought to be a time for searching out the fundamental principles of international justice and a renewed comprehension of the fact that strength is compatible with righteousness.

THE "MONEY POWER" IN ACTION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BY STEPHEN BELL

FOREIGN EDITOR OF "COMMERCE AND FINANCE"

THOSE who desired to do so could have seen the "Money Power" in action at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, in the week beginning October 2, the occasion being the forty-eighth annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association.

There are those who entertain a very low opinion of the "Money Power," attributing to it all manner of base and ignoble designs on the prosperity of the country for its own financial profit. I once held some such views myself. A closer acquaintance with banks and bankers has brought to me the understanding that unsound banking methods do not succeed, while sound banking depends for its success on the prosperity of the country at large. When business goes to pot, bank loans follow. Also, I have learned that bankers themselves are very human, even though their contact with businesses of all kinds usually develops in them a breadth of view not often shared by other business men. Indeed, I am beginning to believe that it is this very breadth of view, in which small objectives are merged in the general *ensemble* of things, which is the source of much of the popular suspicion in which they are held.

As a proof of which I submit the attitude of the great international bankers toward the international debts. Vast profits might be realized by their funding and the flotation of the immense bond issues this would entail. Yet these bankers regard these debts as almost impossible of payment, as choking the economic recovery of the world, and look favorably on the proposal to write them off—at least in great part—while popular opinion is against their cancellation.

Many great speeches were made at this Convention on the all-engrossing subject of aiding in European economic revival—speeches which for solid merit would have stood out among those made at any international financial conference yet held—but the address of the Hon. Reginald McKenna, chairman of one of the world's greatest banks, the London Joint City and Midland, Ltd., and former Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Empire, was easily the most important event of the meeting. He chose for his subject "The Reparations and the Interallied Debts." The simplicity to which he reduced the complex factors of international financial relationships, the exactness of his data, and the authority with which he spoke carried unwilling conviction to many that the methods heretofore applied to the untangling of the international web in which trade and finance are enmeshed are all wrong.

P. and A. Photos

REGINALD MCKENNA, FORMER BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK TO ATTEND THE BANKERS' CONVENTION

He set forth that Great Britain alone of the debtor nations is in a position enabling her to pay her foreign debts. Such debts can be liquidated only from assets accumulated abroad or by an excess of exports over imports. Britain alone possesses the assets abroad in volume sufficient to pay.

And the payment of the German reparations is by the very nature of things limited to the same methods!

His estimate of German assets held abroad, and therefore available for reparation payments, is in substantial agreement with that of John Maynard Keynes—about a round billion dollars. Germany has already paid about twice that amount, largely by the sale of marks. Beyond this she cannot pay except by the extension of her export trade, which would enable her to accumulate other assets only to the amount by which her exports exceeded imports.

He described with great minuteness the method by which France discharged her indemnity to Germany fifty years ago, partly in gold and partly by the transfer of commercial bills of exchange and other foreign assets, unduly extending her own export and Germany's import trade. The gold transfused into Germany's circulating medium disar-

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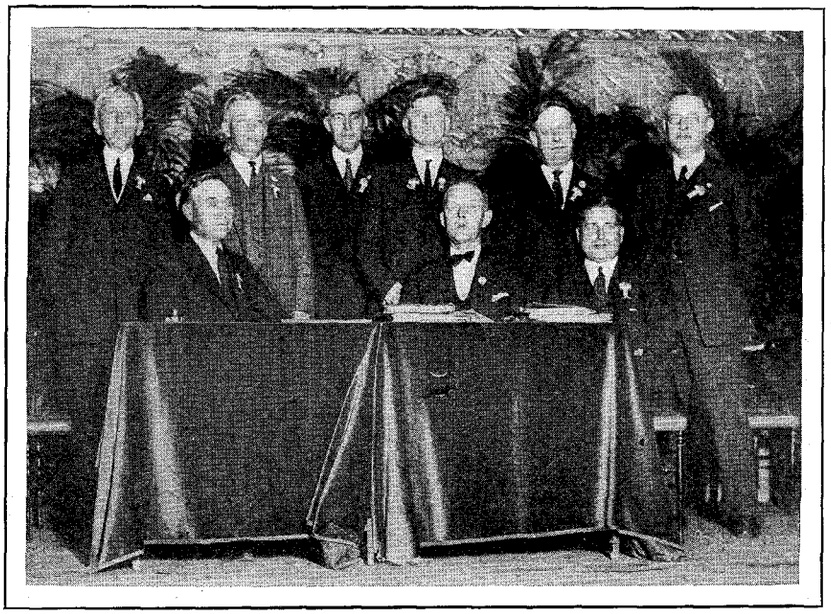

Central News

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Left to right, front row, James Reingold, of Denver; John R. Washburn; Donald A. Mullen, Secretary. Back row: Charles H. Meyer; Francis Coates, Jr., of Cleveland, Chairman; C. W. Allendoerfer, of Kansas City; T. J. Hartman, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; John R. Downey; Raymond F. McNally

ranged her price level. The great influx of imported goods depressed her industries. French trade and industry boomed, and he almost believed the remark attributed to Bismarck, that the next time he defeated France he would insist on Germany's paying an indemnity.

He believes the question of what Germany can ultimately pay is capable of being answered, but "the answer runs counter to the popular hopes, the popular passions, and to something more formidable still, a popular sense of natural justice which prescribes that the defeated enemy which planned the war should make good the damage suffered by the victors."

It is worth while to note that Britain's foreign investments which Mr. McKenna proposes to turn over to the United States are not to any great extent American investments, such assets having been sold early in the war to purchase war supplies here. They are mostly investments in other lands and payable in sterling. The problem of converting their sterling proceeds into dollars would still remain to plague the exchange market.

Regarding the implication that payment of the reparations and international debts by exporting goods must necessarily depress industry in the countries receiving the same, I hope to some time take a day or two off from my job of keeping tabs on foreign affairs, and clear up this paradox of a nation being impoverished by an inundation of desirable commodities, the mere statement of which is an affront to common sense.

Mr. McKenna had able assistance. President John McHugh, of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York, one-time head of a projected $100,000,000 foreign trade financing corporation which looked over the foreign trade field and decided there was too much risk and too little prospective profit therein to justify the venture, prepared the ground for the former Chancellor by laying bare the fact that much of the present commercial chaos was the result of selling goods abroad on credit in such volume that the international scale pans had become hopelessly unbalanced. He believed that without a revival of European production and export there was no remedy for the situation. He urged the cancellation of such part of the foreign debt as was incurred in prosecuting the war as a measure to restore world commercial and financial stability. He deprecated financing exports beyond balancing imports, but would give Europe a chance to pay for her purchases.

Thomas W. Lamont spoke in similar vein, condemning the action of Congress in so tying the hands of the Debt Refunding Commission that the only proposition it can make to the debtor nations is to "sign on the dotted line" agreements to make impossible payments. Of the new Tariff Law, he said it protects a lot of industries which do not need protection while cutting off from our farmers and manufacturers a lot of markets ready to buy our commodities.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, speaking on "Keeping Faith with Europe," asserted that this faith would be kept when Europe "replaced the snarling and bickering and quarreling with sound principles, mutual understanding, and mutual co-operation." The thought that we might assist in allaying this quarreling may be detected in his criticism of our trade policy.

The following resolution adopted by the Convention can do no harm, and it may do some good:

> We believe that the time has come for the Government of this country to formulate the principles on which it will be able to co-operate with other nations to bring about the needed rehabilitation of European countries and peace in the world.

Some of the speeches merit friendly criticism. The retiring President of the Association, Thomas B. McAdams, in an address marked by broad liberalism, chided the banker who fears to speak his mind lest some depositor disagree with him. This is hardly applicable to the present situation. The banker in charge of other people's money is scarcely to be blamed for being timorous about condemning a universal superstition which, like trade obstruction, blocks the progress of the world but is devoutly believed in by the great mass of business men. His advice to bankers to take a more active part in politics is economically sound, but I am not so sure of its practical wisdom, because I know the disposition of a large part of the people, influenced by yellow journals, to suspect any and all measures recommended by bankers as inspired by sinister motives.

While the spirit of liberalism was dominant in this Convention of the "Money Power," there were discords. The address of L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, was one of these discords. His criticisms of "Labor Unions" were undeniably sound, but marred by his very obvious hostility to them. Unions are very democratically organized, and officials hold their positions by producing results, or they go out. The unions will no more accept Mr. Loree's plan of State supervision than will some associations of capitalists, as, for example, the New York Stock Exchange. Really, it were better to demonstrate to them in a more friendly way the futility of their uneconomic methods, the real source and limitations of wages, and how a smaller money wage, with a fair readjustment of rents and prices, might purchase a better standard of living than they now enjoy. They are not the only people who believe prosperity is to be found in scarcity of and high prices for the thing they have to sell. Mr. Lamont's speech was a good antidote for that of Mr. Loree.

Despite the numerous expressions of optimism heard at the Convention, I thought I detected beneath the hopeful words a feeling of pessimism—an apprehension that, after all, the fears of an economic collapse in Europe repeatedly expressed by Frank A. Vanderlip may be well founded. This is not to say that the international bankers have no idea of how Europe may be saved, but they are by no means sanguine of getting done the things that must be done, which, as Mr. McKenna pointed out, run so contrary to the popular idea. It is reported in the papers that "Washing-

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ton is cold to the suggestion of debt cancellation." It does indeed seem improbable that anything said in the speeches will affect American official action or public opinion for a considerable time to come, and they may produce an effect the opposite of that intended. Washington sees, not the impossibility of collecting the debts, which has been demonstrated before, but only that they are valid debts. It believes not Moses and the prophets; why should it believe mere bankers?

Mr. McKenna's subsequent remark that from her South African mines Great Britain could pay the interest and sinking fund on her debt in gold reminds me of the perfectly valid threat of another Englishman: "We'll pay the debt in gold until you are up to your necks in it and cry for help." The prospect of such enormous additions to our present stock of gold is simply terrifying to the economist who sees its inevitable effect on our price levels.

Some interesting personages were among the 9,000 bankers from all parts of the country assembled there. John A. Stewart, with a century of life behind him, who was one of the Government's trusted advisers in the days of the Civil War, was among them. George F. Baker, reputed to be the only surviving charter member of the Association and now perhaps the most powerful financial magnate of them all, was another.

A lot of work of interest to bankers was done. The Convention recorded itself strongly against the extension of branch banking to the National banks, though Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and newly elected head of the New York Clearing House Association, is quite as strongly in favor of it. Mr. McKenna in the course of his address, comparing the American and British banking systems, stated that the ten thousand or so banks in Great Britain are branches of thirty-nine central banks, five of the latter controlling three-quarters of them.

John Huegin Puelicher, President of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, of Milwaukee, who took an active part in our war finances and has been prominent in banking and educational work through the American Institute of Banking, is the new President of the Association, succeeding Mr. McAdams.

New York, October 5, 1922.

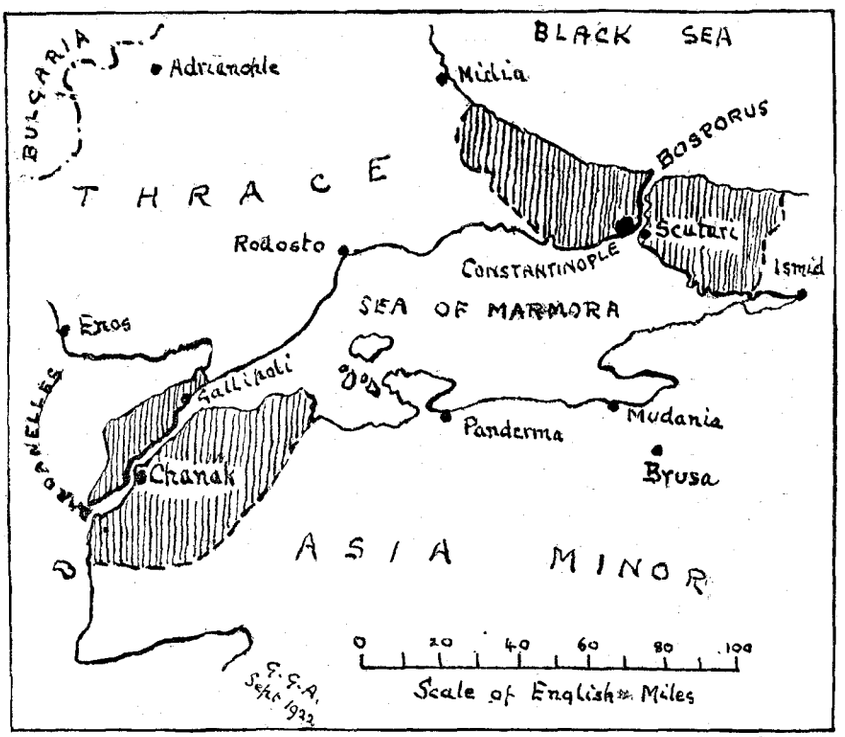
BRITAIN AND THE DEFENSE OF THE STRAITS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ASTON, K.C.B.

THE friendship between Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Marshal Foch made its mark upon the world's history. I had the little story which follows from Sir Henry Wilson's own lips, when we were serving together on the Directing Staff of the Army Staff College at Camberley. There, as at all similar establishments for the higher training of staff officers, in Britain and abroad, it was the practice to work out academically the possible military results of the policy of our own and other countries should that policy lead to war. The possible use of the British Expeditionary Force alongside the French army under the conditions which subsequently materialized in 1914 was one of the most interesting of our academic schemes.

Wilson used to talk it over with his friends at the French Staff College (Ecole Supérieur de Guerre). One day he said to Foch: "How many British soldiers would the French army want alongside it at first?" Foch replied: "One. He will be killed;" meaning of course that, if so, Britain would be in it to the last man. About 80,000 British troops stood at Mons in August, 1914, guarding the left of the French army against von Kluck's turning movement. Over 8,000,000 were in arms by the date of the armistice, four and a half years later, and over 800,000 had sacrificed their lives to the cause.

In one of Wilson's last public speeches as Chief of the General Staff, a post that he gave up a few weeks before he was murdered, he warned his country that when once a military force, however small, is sent to a foreign country it is impossible to foresee the extent of the military commitments involved. The position in Turkey reminds us of those words, and it is interesting to recall the events which led up to the present situation (September 28, 1922).



THE NEUTRAL ZONES

Having served in Whitehall during the momentous years 1918 and 1919 when peace terms were being considered, I can vouch from personal knowledge for the fact that Britain did not wish to undertake the responsibility for guarding the Straits and for occupying Constantinople. It was hoped that America, known to be closely interested in the protection of minorities in Turkey, and not having been at war with that country, would have been willing to accept the charge; but soon it became clear that this hope was not to be fulfilled. The period intervening between those days and the present can be dealt with briefly.

Just before the terms of the still-born Treaty of Sèvres were published, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the guardianship of the Straits was to be "our charge." Neither France nor Italy could spare the necessary troops. Guardianship of the Straits presumably means keeping the channels open for the safe passage of the merchant vessels of all nations. The position about warships is more complicated. The Straits were closed to them by an agreement between the European Powers which followed

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the Turco-Egyptian War of 1832–41, in which Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Great Britain bore their part. They remained closed until the Great War. In August, 1914, the Turks opened them to the Goeben and Breslau, and the Germans abused their hospitality by hoisting the Turkish flag on these vessels and bombarding Russian Black Sea ports, thus bringing Turkey into the war. This question of the free use of the Straits by men-of-war is in need of settlement. It has been brought to a head of late when Greek war-vessels passed into the Black Sea and bombarded Samsoun.

The Turkish forts, mine fields, and mobile ordnance which defended the channels have been destroyed, but in order to insure security for merchant ships it is necessary to prevent any mobile ordnance likely to fire upon them from being mounted within range either of the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The method, under the Treaty of Sèvres, of insuring this condition is to establish "neutral zones" on both sides of each of these channels, and upon Britain has fallen the chief burden of the defense of these zones. Those on the European side we can call the Constantinople and Gallipoli zones, those on the Asiatic side the Scutari and Chanak zones, covering the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, respectively. Their defense has been conducted impartially. The Kemalists were driven off when they first invaded the Scutari zone last year, but, unfortunately, we could not ourselves provide sufficient troops for the purpose at the time, and, in conjunction with France and Italy, we called in the aid of the Greeks. Immediately afterwards, on their own responsibility, they embarked upon operations far into the interior of Asia Minor, which have ended in disaster, culminating in the sack of Smyrna by the Turks. We also kept the Greeks from violating the zones. When the Greek army in Thrace recently threatened the Constantinople zone, it was warned off by the British, French, and Italian High Commissions. The latest development, as I write this, is that the Kemalist Turks, flushed with their victory over the Greeks, have invaded the Chanak zone, and the French and Italians (who for some time have been supplying war material to the Kemalists) have withdrawn their detachments from that zone, leaving the British, unsupported, to defend an area which measures about thirty miles in width by ninety in length, extending from the Sea of Marmora to the Ægean.

The future is in the lap of the gods. When the Kemalist Turks violated the Chanak zone, they had already been told by Sir Charles Harington, the British general commanding the Allied forces, that any attempt at such violation would be "resisted by all the naval and military forces available," as the Greeks were told when they approached the Constantinople zone. The latest news is that the Turks are mounting guns at Erenkeui, south of Chanak, and within range of the channel. Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail and the zone will be reneutralized (*to coin a new word*). If not, it may become the scene of a conflict in which Britain—at present unsupported, but with assistance promised from Australia and New Zealand—will again bear the brunt of a conflict embarked upon, not in her own interests, but in the interests of other nations.

From the purely local point of view, it is clear that, given sea command, it is easier to pour troops from the sea into the zone than it is to reinforce an opposing army from Asia Minor, a country deficient both in communications and supplies. But the real point at issue is not the neutrality of the Straits or the sovereignty of the Turk over Constantinople (these points have been conceded), but the future Turkish frontier in Thrace.

If the League of Nations, with the help of America, can settle that question, it will come into its own by putting out a spark which may otherwise kindle a blaze in the Balkans, spreading into a conflagration likely to extend over Europe and Asia.

Woodford, Salisbury, England.
September 28, 1922.

DOWN WITH THE GOLDEN RULE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY W. C. GREGG

RADICALISM is rebellion against the golden (capitalist) rule.

How strange that the golden rule, which means to us the rule for man's best conduct, may be used by some to mean the hated rule of gold or capitalism. One means fraternal good will, the other tyranny.

The world is full of strange contradictions. The Jew who has both oppressed and been oppressed is to-day as active as ever and as much feared and hated in Europe.

Propagandists, who bribe and are bribed, preach Christian charity and pass the hat for the benefit of human haters.

Countries which rest on a corner-stone of liberty and equality make strenuous efforts to foster classes and organizations which are pledged to destroy liberty of opportunity and freedom to labor.

Our souls are wrung because of the hard fate of European nations, but if we loan them money they fight over it and what is not divided up in commissions is appropriated for the demands of the day and not to build a solid to-morrow.

The good man left his quiet home in 1914. After eight years of absence he is a wreck. He has fought and suffered for principle, but he has become vain, greedy, lazy, full of advice for others and excuses for himself, extravagant, corrupt, and drunken.

Something must save him, restore him in mind and soul, make him again the honest, kind, truthful, peaceful citizen.

In our pride we have been prescribing medicine when it is a case for surgery. Something must reach his heart and soul.

The theory of the Christian religion fits the case perfectly, but we have seen how poorly it works in modern times. We are most of us nominal believers, but the fires have died out on the altars of the churches and the homes. The priesthood are interested in comfortable living and in self-preservation for themselves and their flocks. This preservation is only partially related to salvation. Salvation is only needed to offset damnation, which is no longer feared.

If we turn to the Old Testament, we find the Lord sending warnings to nations against too much prosperity, threatening to send wars, famines, and pestilence. The next pages tells us that he kept his word, the captains of industry went broke; the money loaners (oh, Isaac!) were ruined, and the midnight frolickers were one with the grafter in begging bread. A multitude died, the rest went to work. Thus ended a chapter. Several other chapters relate the story with hardly enough variety to make interesting reading.

That is all old stuff. History repeats itself, perhaps, but really there isn't such a God, and he doesn't actually send warnings, does he? We must admit that we have risen above religious superstitions! We now approach all questions of the future with well-poised minds; but we don't like to break a looking-glass, and we positively *will not* sit thirteen at a table. Some one is smiling at us; perhaps it is the devil, who credits himself with doing a good job.

I did not intend to write on a religious subject, but what is the use of beating around the bush? The world is to-day without authority. It cannot exist, as at present organized, without authority. Unless some preacher comes to the front who can tell us of our sins and of a judgment to come; unless some Christ can, with whip in hand, drive us money-changers from the temples of corruption, force us looters, liars, and diplomats back to work; unless some God will have pity on us miserable sinners, and incline our hearts to keep his laws of industry, sobriety, and fair dealing, we are done

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for, and modern civilization, with its class graft, and idleness, vanity and viciousness, dishonest propaganda and pompous virtue, will jazz itself to destruction. Listen to the music! The world is on its way.

And now come a few tedious details to add to what you already know.

It is practically impossible for an honest man to compete for business now being placed by European nations. From ten to fifteen per cent must be paid to go-betweens; even then some one may bid higher.

A recent transaction was closed for a large lot of Government supplies; the price was one-third higher than the regular price. The terms were cash, and it was paid for. It is not always easy to know where material goes. Recently an order was placed in London by a Swedish company; the goods were shipped to Germany, and forwarded to Russia. Was it Russian gold, German gold, or Swedish gold that went to pay for it? How much "commission" fell to the lot of the officials and introducers along the route?

There is so much competition among the sellers that all too often conscience is superseded by expediency. The easy way is to accept the suggestion of the buyer—it is also the rotten way. Munitions in some form are moving from Allied countries to Russia *via* German correspondence and influence. The things that Germany will need for military organizations either at home or in Russia are being procured, regardless of peaceful reasons. Some mechanical elements, some parts of explosive mechanisms, are going in quantities. An English electric manufacturer told me that some things in his line bought recently could be used only with munitions of war.

If you and I know this now, Poincaré has known it for some time. You say, "If the French had been less insistent Germany would be less defiant." The probable fact is that Germany is deliberately wrecking her finances and her prosperity rather than pay indemnities to France. France had two very plain courses—cancel claims on Germany or insist on their payment. The first involves ignominious retreat, national degradation, and a revolution at home. The second means carrying out the Versailles Treaty, with or without Allied assistance. This may bring on war, but war is probably more welcome than the triumph of the Teuton.

The British have a detached but negative attitude toward France. Not all are pro-Boche by any means, but in their present security they are impatient of impediments to business restoration. It is little to them to ask France to forget and forgive. I passed the Edith Cavell statue to-day. If it had not already been built, I doubt if anything of the kind would be proposed just now. It would be considered as needlessly provocative.

Candidly, there is little hope of cooperation in the near future between France and England. Their conditions of security and interest are almost opposite. If a war breaks out on the Continent, England is not more apt to get into it than we are. Nobody has much with which to pay, and neither England nor America would profit by it. Indeed, the strain would probably burst some of our bubbles of inflation and we should illustrate the consequences of the wrath of God.

London, England.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DEBATING SOCIETY

BY RALPH M. CARSON

THE visit of an Oxford Union debating team to American shores, as Mr. George Moore pointed out in these columns, is a new thing in the relations of English and American universities. It is a new thing for the Union. The visit is bound to start comparisons of standards and values. That these may be just and fruitful it is necessary to understand something of the unique place which the Oxford Union enjoys in England, both as a school for speakers and as a preparation for public life.

I have participated both in American intercollegiate debates and in the debates of the Oxford Union, and as a means of pleasure and development I incline to prefer the latter. But here I need only point out that the two systems are different. As ours is calculated on the basis of a public competition and outside judges and set discussion of a defined issue, so the English is fitted to the needs of a student debating society and cut to the parliamentary model. The Oxford Union is this society at Oxford. Founded in 1823, it is a general students' club, like the university unions in this country. But Oxford goes further, and adds a debating hall, modeled upon the House of Commons, a long galleried room with a high president's chair and Government and Opposition benches. Here the Union debates are held every Thursday of term, in a style, after a tradition, which belong to Oxford and Cambridge alone.

The Oxford procedure is that of a debating society; but the caliber is that of our best forensic work, and the atmosphere is the incommunicable one of a fine parliamentary tradition. At every meeting a motion, usually political, is debated "in public business" from half-past eight to half-past eleven. It is phrased in general terms, and is accepted with no quibbling intention but in its broad issues. Two members propose it, and two oppose. These four, whose names appear on the notice paper, are, like the officers, in evening dress. They speak throughout to "Mr. President," and refer to other members always in the third person and never by name. They speak for or against the motion on any ground that pleases them, and with much or little reference to what their colleague has said. They occupy ten to twenty minutes, but are not sharply limited. After the fourth speaker, the motion is open for debate by the house generally; and fifteen or twenty more members will have time for brief speeches before the hour arrives at which to close the debate. Then the question is put. The remaining members range themselves on the Government or Opposition benches, to be counted. Their total, together with the votes of those who have gone out through the Aye door or No door, makes the division and settles the fate of the motion. The average division is between 150 and 400, all Union members. Visitors attend only in the gallery.

The whole procedure has the stamp of individuality upon it. Within the outer wall of ceremony, it is free and informal. No one is there to teach speakers how to stand or gesture. There is no rigid time limit. Humor flows freely, and almost always from out the argument. The audience, composed largely of the speakers, pronounces judgment. As an audience it is the most critical (in no captious sense) that I ever spoke to. Though usually good-humored and always fair, it has a mind which must be grappled. And the point is, that every advance which one makes in power of speaking, every step in technique, is made in relation to the big central problem of driving an idea across that mind.

So much for the outlines of a Union evening. Its color is always different. The most personal humor and the best repartee come in question time, when the President announces, "The officers will answer questions concerning the discharge of their official duties." At once a saturnine individual in a dinner coat rises from a back bench and drawls in his most insinuating tone, "Mr. President, can you tell me where flies go in the winter time?" The President can only say that there are none on him. "Mr. President," sings the slim Irishman who rises from the Committee bench, "may I ask you a question?" "Certainly, sir." "Will you come to tea Saturday?" The air of jaunty and sweeping generosity thrown into this query justifies the shouts of laughter which greet it. But the house is getting weary of the absurd. "Sir," says a tall man who is to speak on the paper, "may I ask you a *sensible*

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question?" The President is all solicitude as he returns in a low and balanced voice, "You might try, sir."

Question time is a great developer of *finesse* and discretion. I remember the first meeting of a new President. He seemed to have no past, and no one could think of a question to put. The pause had grown noticeable when one who was both the best heckler and the noisiest member arose. "Mr. President, has your presence struck this house with such reverence that I am the only one to venture to ask a question?" The President had an air of perfect command as he replied, "That seems to me the correct definition of reverence;" and it was five seconds before he got his reward.

Oxonians seem to work a spontaneous humor out of their speeches more than we do, just as they deal more in choice language and wayward fancy. Last term at the Union an acid Scot defined democracy as "a government of the fools by the fools for the knaves." On the occasion of the Cambridge visit the Union punster was showering things like this: "Cambridge is not a patch on this ancient seat of learning; since we, having abolished Greek, can make our own breeches with tradition." The eloquent Hindu who described Mr. Lloyd George as a Horatius on the wrong side of the bridge went on to picture the League of Nations in language which was enthusiastically applauded. "It is," he said, "a beautiful beneficent angel beating her wings in a luminous void, while Lord Robert Cecil blows continually into the vacuum in the effort to waft her heavenward."

Real eloquence, founded on conviction and fired with passion, is not absent from the Union, and often prevails. I recall the debate on British reprisals in Ireland, where Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet, was to speak fifth. The fourth speaker, a Tory ex-president, with powerful diction and delivery breathed fire and slaughter against the treasonable Irish. When Mr. Yeats arose, the house welcomed the emotional tremor of his voice and broke into cheers as the fine face flashed into ardor and the well-set figure paced down the aisle in an Irish passion of denunciation. I do not remember how large a majority he got. Again, during the debate on American foreign policy, when Mr. Beck, the American Solicitor-General, was to close the debate, an undergraduate from Christ Church made the most moving plea of his Union career. He appealed to the better genius of America for construction and co-operation in language which swept up the whole sympathy of the house, and ended pathetically on the old hope of El Dorado in the West. To vindicate American foreign policy by a majority of 8 in a division of 366 then required all the power and conviction of Mr. Beck.

There is much of the trivial and schoolboyish in these anecdotes, no doubt, and in the Union. It is a students' society. But it does worlds to keep up at Oxford the vein of solid political thinking which we so much lack in our universities. And its great men give it a historic dignity. Over against the wall on the Government side of the house stand three busts of Prime Ministers, ex-officers of the Union. They are Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Asquith. Lord Rosebery, also Prime Minister, was a member, but not an officer. The list of distinguished ex-presidents includes Lord Robert Cecil, one of the fathers of the League of Nations; Lord Bryce, the great apostle of Anglo-American friendship; Lord Birkenhead, present Lord Chancellor and one of the positive figures in British politics; Lord Milner, the constructive Imperialist; Sir John Simon, now perhaps the leader of the English bar; Hilaire Belloc; John Buchan; and many others. These men, whose pictures look down from its walls, are not mere names in relation to the Union. They are solid evidence of its place in English life. Because they have come out of the Union to rule England, and have sent their sons to the Union again, they give its tendencies meaning and make its debates and its training almost a part of politics.

I have tried to convey a little of the atmosphere and tradition of the Oxford Union as I experienced it. Nothing in our universities is so characteristic of us as the Union is of England, nor so colorful, nor so individual. By comparison with our debating methods, it seems more real, more informal, and more sensible in many ways. It does not give equally good technical training; but the problem of the speech in relation to the audience it forces upon the speaker's attention from the outset. For one reason or another, it produces speakers who are more complete and better balanced, who use a finer language and a more subtle humor, than speakers in our colleges. Those who come best out of its training begin and end upon personal belief, making statistics and authority secondary. Great personalities are its true fruit. The brilliant and earnest men graduated from the Oxford Union into English public life are, to one who loves Oxford, a fit crystallization of her spirit. Range and power of mind, individuality of expression, belong both to Oxford and to the Union.

IOWA ON THE RAMPAGE

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
PROFESSOR IN LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE AT HAMILTON COLLEGE

WE think of Iowa as one of the conservative States of the Union, much more so than Nebraska or Kansas, for example. Just now there is probably more reasonable as well as unreasonable unrest in Iowa than anywhere else in the central part of the country. Iowa farmers complain, of course, at the great deflation of agricultural prices following the war and charge the Federal Reserve authorities with the blame. There is a rising fury at the alleged speculative activities of Wall Street. The Esch-Cummins Railway Law, which bears the name of one of Iowa's own Senators, is unpopular in the extreme. The demand is State-wide for its absolute repeal, as indeed is the case in Nebraska and elsewhere in the Middle West. Iowa is outraged particularly at the six per cent provision of guaranty to the owners of the roads. Why a guaranty of six per cent to the owners of the roads, they say, when the farmers who furnish the freight and the railway laborers have no guaranty to protect them? The public man who points out that the Esch-Cummins Law has some very good features of Government regulation in the general welfare, and perhaps needs amendment rather than repeal, meets with short shrift. He is a tool of Wall Street. The railway workers have no confidence in the Labor Board provision of the law, which their recent experience leads them to think is calculated to take from them their free rights and privileges. The rail brotherhoods think that they have the capacity to exercise a share of control in the management of the roads. The farmers would like to restore competition in the railway field.

Iowans think that the Government should have held on to the railways longer after the war. They say that their Senator Cummins, who was once a radical, but has grown conservative with age and time, came before their Legislature in January of the year the bill was passed with a plan for dividing the country into railway zones, eliminating waste, establishing unity and adequate financial control by government. And then, they say, he went down to Washington, and by June he was pressed into being the sponsor for a very different kind of bill of which a very large number of them disapprove.

The fact seems to be that many agri-

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cultural Iowans are suffering severely from their own shortcomings. Especially the more enterprising of them prospered mightily during the war. Prosperity seems to have turned the heads of a great number. It is declared by those who should know that no less than two hundred million dollars were lost by the people of Iowa in unwise investment in bad securities. The farmers far and wide were the victims of smooth security salesmen. All this is charged up somewhat illogically against Wall Street. Furthermore, the war prices of agricultural products brought on a great land boom, and the men of Iowa proceeded to lay field to field in their eagerness to take advantage of financial opportunity. Now prices have fallen below the cost of production, the land boom has burst, landed indebtedness seems an intolerable burden—and Iowa blames the Government. Government may be partly to blame, but evidently not altogether. There is one level-headed farmer who is going around to agricultural assemblages telling the truth. He says in his speeches: "I bought land beyond any reason, I bought securities that I didn't know anything about, I bought luxuries, I was a damn fool; and if I lose out, me and the old lady will go back to where we were when we started, and we won't blame the Government!"

An Iowa banker who has gone into the figures told me that there is an automobile in Iowa for every four and one-half people in the State. So, if a great economic flood comes, and the people hear of it in time, everybody in the State can be transported out of it in a motor car. This same banker reckoned that the automobile depreciation and upkeep costs for a year amount to five hundred dollars a car, and eats up in the aggregate two or three hundred million dollars. It has brought a lighter heart and a greater volume of pleasure to the farmers of Iowa and their families than they ever knew, and there is a good deal of pure utility in it besides, but, by and large, it is one of the heavy economic burdens.

The plodders in Iowa appear to be about where they were before the war. The more enterprising of the population have been nipped by the economic frost, and of course the outcry from the more enterprising is very effective in its influence upon public judgment in the State; and yet if the people had not committed the errors which I have enumerated, thoughtful persons in Iowa believe that the State actually would be better off than at any time in its history. The plodder with his eighty acres is as well off as he ever was. The corn crop in Iowa is wonderful at this harvest. And the farmers are feeding the corn to vast quantities of live stock, which they are shipping out at a good profit to Eastern markets. Much to the alleged disgust of the Iowa farmer, the demand from the East is for his lambs and little two-hudred-pound pigs and baby beeves weighing eight or nine hundred pounds. He raises them and ships them, but he will take you out where the cattle are, and, patting one of the beautiful baby Herefords on the forehead, he says: "There it is, you see; Wall Street is even robbing the cattle cradle for its own luxury, while Iowa fights for a livelihood!"

And this is where Brookhart comes in. the radical Republican candidate for United States Senator to succeed Kenyon, who has become a Federal Judge. Brookhart is a country lawyer, of good average ability, according to all accounts, of tremendous determination and sincerity. He is past fifty, but they say of him that every tooth in his head is as sound as in his boyhood. He is the Middle Western sort who never touched a drop of liquor or an ounce of tobacco in his life. He is dead in earnest. The conservative Cummins was once a radical, but is so no more. Kenyon often spoke radically but was reasonable conservative in action. But the belief about Brookhart is that he means his radicalism as mercilessly as La Follette does. He is probably not as able as La Follette, but he seems to be fully as determined. He has fused both the farmers and the laborers behind him in Iowa, just as La Follette has in Wisconsin. He claims the farmers, the laborers, the drys, the women, and the soldiers. He says that his opponent is welcome to the rest of the electorate. His Democratic opponent is Herring, of Des Moines, the head of the Ford agency for the State, a man of some social cultivation and wealth acquired through energy, foresight, industry, and honesty, according to his neighbors. The discussion between the two men is acrimonious in the extreme. Brookhart maintains that railway attorneys write Herring's speeches, and that his opponent is allied with all the crooked big business of the country. Herring retorts that Brookhart poses as a farmer in overalls when he is not a farmer at all, but a wild-eyed lawyer-politician; that he has his picture taken while feeding the hogs, and that his hypocrisy should be held up to scorn.

Brookhart insists upon having seven billions of water eliminated from the railway capitalization of the country at one fell squeeze. He is a radical railway reformer who represents quite exactly the temper of a large part of Iowa at this time. He is against what he calls the non-partisan league of Wall Street and all its works. He favors a soldier's bonus, to be paid out of war profits and excess profits generally. He is opposed to ship subsidies. He attacks "predatory blocs," but favors the farmer bloc, the labor bloc, the soldiers' bloc, the mothers' bloc, and any business bloc which is willing to co-operate with his favored list. He is the Republican candidate, but every Republican paper but one in the State is fighting him. When I was in Iowa, nobody seemed to think that regular Republican opposition will make any difference. The people generally seemed to be for him, including the Democrats in droves. More recently many of the regulars have organized against him and the tide of opposition has risen somewhat. The conservative Republicans will vote for Herring. They are afraid of Brookhart. They thought he would not get thirty-five per cent of the primary vote, as required under the Iowa law, and that the choice would therefore go to a convention. But Brookhart got nearly forty-five per cent of the primary vote. It is the Republicans who are on the rampage in the West, not the Democrats.

There is one reason why Brookhart seems as good as elected. He has been in two wars, the Spanish-American and the World War, and he is the finest rifleman in the State of Iowa and one of the best in America. He was a National Guardsman, and when the World War broke out he was put on the Rifle Commission by the Federal Government. He soon fell afoul of the views of the West Pointers and the army bureaucrats in Washington. They said that there was no use in training the millions of young Americans to shoot at a target, that if a thousand men stood up and fired at the enemy together they were sure to hit somebody; and the practice of accurate shooting, under the circumstances, was a waste of time and money. Brookhart said that it was very important that every American boy should learn to shoot straight. His theory was that a man who knew he could shoot straight and that the nearer the enemy came the better his chances would be of picking him off, would be more stable as a soldier in battle and more likely to stand without flinching or fleeing. He made himself so disagreeable to the army bureaucrats that he was put off the Commission, so I am informed. But high State influence got him a thirty-minutes' interview with Secretary Baker in Washington, and in thirty minutes he convinced Baker that he was right, and Baker took two brigadier-generals off the Rifle Commission and put Brookhart and a friend of his back on the job. And Brookhart set scores of thousands of young men in every army camp in the country shooting at a target every day. And Iowans claim that it helped at Château Thierry and elsewhere in France. When American soldiers began to pick off Germans at eight hundred yards, it was a new and discomfiting experience on the western front.

It seems to me that it will be hard to beat for public office a man with a record like this, especially when he fits into the temper of his State at the moment and into the economic circumstances of the time. Brookhart seems exactly the kind that the people of Iowa want to go to Washington for them just now. And the more cavorting about he does in Washington, the better they will like it. If he metaphorically kicks the roof off, they will applaud. That's what they are sending him there for. Two years from now it may be different.

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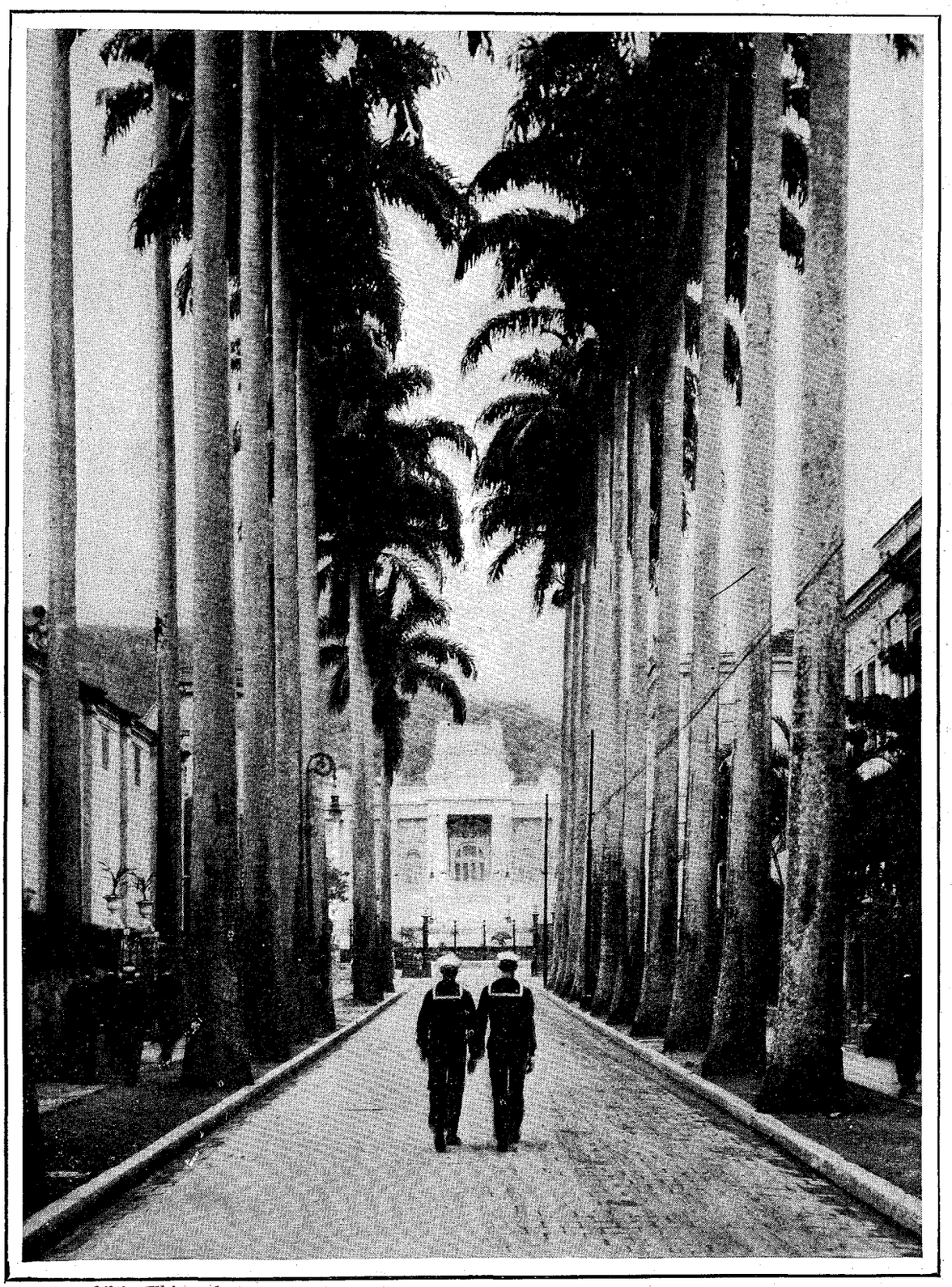
AMERICAN SAILORS SEEING THE SIGHTS



U. S. Navy Official Photograph

BLUEJACKETS ON THE AVENUE OF PALMS; CASTLE GUANABARA, WHERE SECRETARY HUGHES STOPPED, AT END OF STREET

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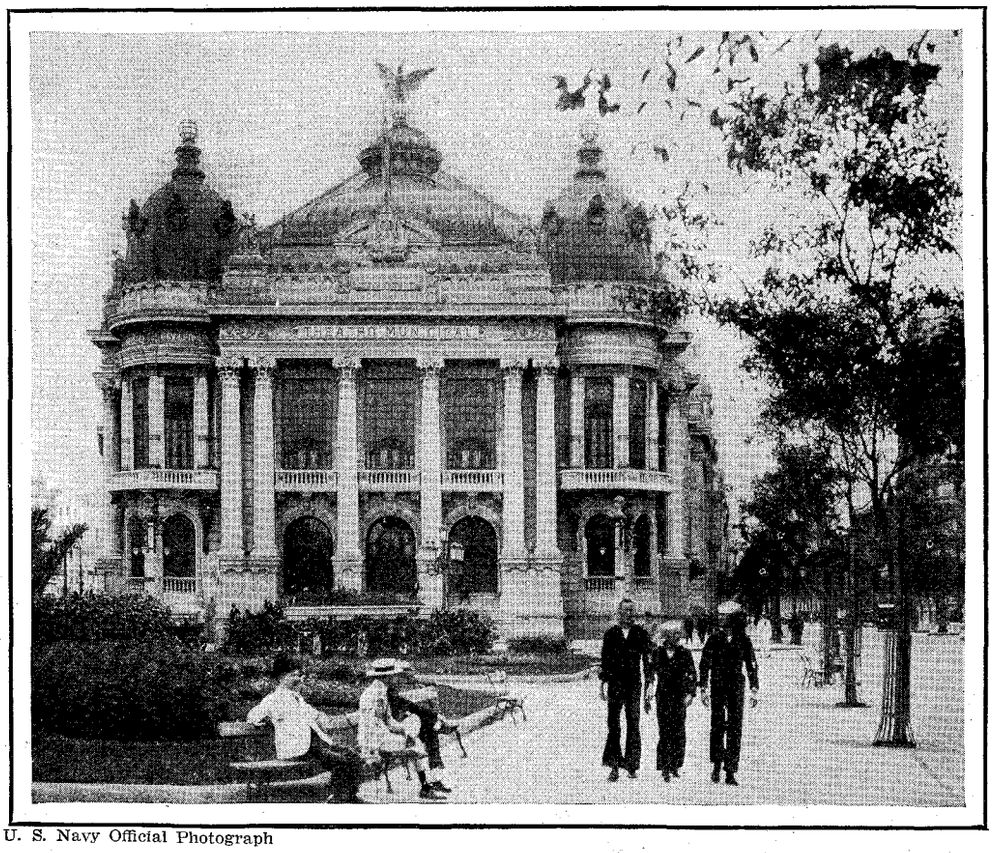
OF THE GREAT BRAZILIAN CAPITAL



U. S. Navy Official Photograph

BLUEJACKETS OF THE MARYLAND IN FRONT OF THE MUNICIPAL THEATER

U. S. Navy Official Photograph

IN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT RIO. STATISTICAL BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE

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SECRETARY HUGHES, KING NEPTUNE, THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS ON BOARD THE MARYLAND

ROLLING DOWN TO RIO WITH HUGHES

BY WILLIAM W. MORRIS, CHIEF YEOMAN, UNITED STATES NAVY

PROBABLY because the most of us speak only English and unconsciously assume a superior attitude toward Latin countries we are inclined to overlook the tremendous growth of our sister republics in South America. Few of us realize that Brazil has been an independent nation for one hundred years, and few indeed take more than a passing interest in events that are really important in that rich and growing country.

But our Government in Washington was wide awake to the importance of promoting better friendship and closer relations, not only with Brazil, but with the other Latin-American republics. Consequently when Brazil invited the United States to participate in the centennial celebration of her independence it was a graceful recognition of the increasing importance of South America in international affairs that prompted President Harding to send our Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, as an Ambassador Extraordinary to represent us at the opening of the Exposition in Rio. Secretary Hughes, Representative Stephen G. Porter (Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee), Judge Finch (of the First Judicial District of the State of New York), Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N. (Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet), and Major-General Bullard, U. S. A., constituted the Commission. They sailed from New York on the Shipping Board liner Pan-America on August 23, 1922.

During the trip Secretary Hughes participated in the time-honored ceremonies incident to crossing the equator. When hauled before King Neptune and his Court, the Secretary was accused of having scrapped the Navy, but he appeased the wrath of King Neptune by promising to send what was left of the Navy across the equator more frequently than in the past. This so pleased King Neptune that he let the Secretary off with a light sentence—"Life service to your country."

The Navy Department had been ordered by the President to provide a suitable naval escort for our mission, and also to represent the United States suitably in the harbor of Rio during the Exposition. Accordingly the superdreadnought Maryland, Captain D. F. Sellers, U. S. N., commanding, and the Nevada, Captain D. E. Dismukes, U. S. N., commanding, had preceded the Pan-America, and fifty miles out of Rio they hove to and awaited the Pan-America. Presently the Pan-America stopped close aboard the flagship Maryland and the Admiral's motor barge was lowered from the man-of-war and sent to the liner for Secretary Hughes and his party. No time was lost in making the transfer, and as the Secretary stepped over the gangway to the quarterdeck he was greeted by a splendid-looking crew in immaculate dress uniforms and by a salute of nineteen guns and the breaking of the Secretary of State's flag at the fore-truck.

When the Maryland, followed by the Nevada, steamed into the beautiful harbor of Rio and received the national salutes from the British superdreadnaught Hood and from the French, Japanese, Brazilian, Italian, Mexican, and other men-of-war, Secretary Hughes undoubtedly felt a thrill of pride in the knowledge that his country was participating in a manner befitting the home of the Monroe Doctrine. It is well to remember that foreign countries are more impressed by the display of rank, and so our position in the world d

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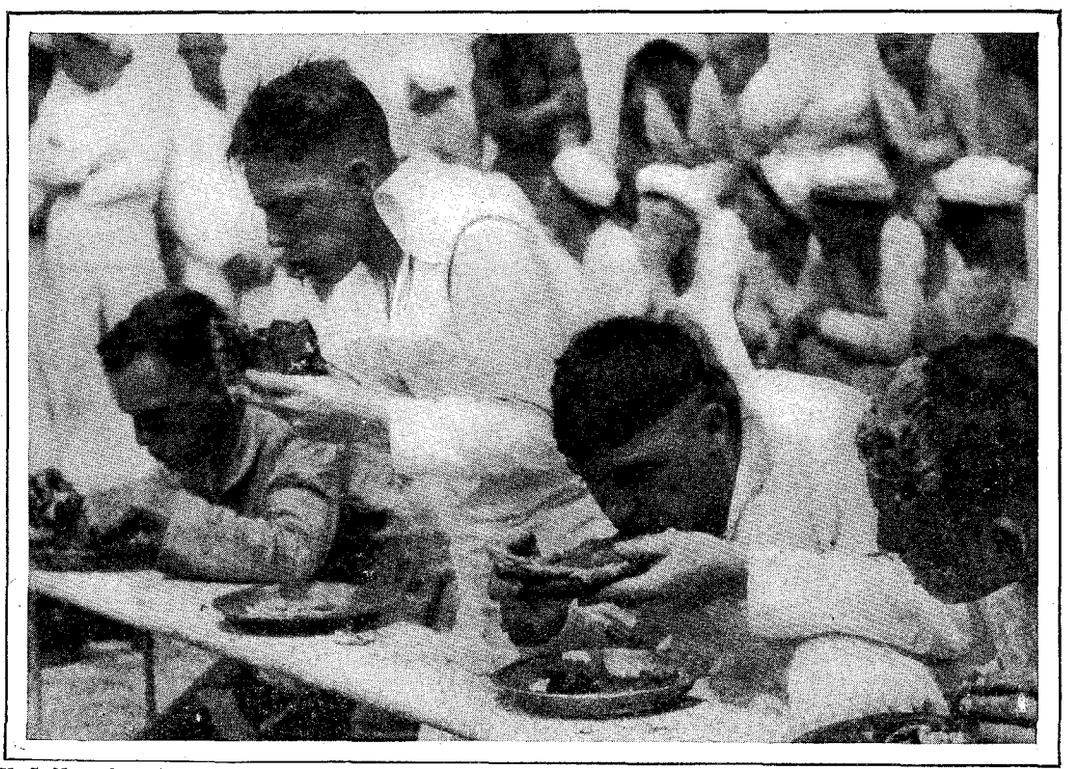
U. S. Navy Official Photograph

A LIBERTY PARTY OF AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS LANDING AT RIO



U. S. Navy Official Photograph

A PIE-EATING CONTEST WITNESSED BY SECRETARY HUGHES ON THE MARYLAND EN ROUTE FROM RIO TO NEW YORK

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manded that we be represented in the best possible manner by high officials of the country and by an adequate naval display.

When Secretary Hughes landed in Rio on September 5 he was escorted to Guanabara Palace, which was placed at his disposal. Since then this same palace has been placed at the disposal of the President of Portugal. No other representatives have been so highly honored by the Brazilians.

The following day, September 6, Secretary Hughes and other members of the American mission presented their credentials to the President of Brazil.

On September 7, the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Brazil, the Exposition was opened by an international parade participated in by soldiers and sailors from fifteen countries. Our American bluejackets and Marines led the parade, and were beyond doubt the finest-appearing men in it. This was attested by the great applause that greeted them all along the line of march. After the completion of the parade the President of Brazil congratulated Secretary Hughes, who was sitting beside him, on the magnificent appearance of our men.

During the following days Secretary Hughes was extremely busy with the many ceremonies and official calls, luncheons, banquets, and public speeches. Among these ceremonies was the official opening of the Exposition by the President of Brazil and the dedication by Secretary Hughes of the new American Consulate in the Exposition Grounds.

Meantime our three thousand bluejackets were acting as unofficial representatives of the United States, and they made a fine impression wherever they went. The principal sporting event was an international boat race, participated in by pulling cutters from the men-of-war of eleven different countries. The crew from the Maryland was unfortunate in getting off to a bad start, but somehow they felt that the prestige of the United States was just as much at stake in the race as in the ceremonies participated in by Secretary Hughes, and so they pulled their hearts out, and at the end of the two-mile race flashed across the line a boat's length ahead of the next best—England.

It had been originally planned for the Secretary and his party to return on the Shipping Board liner American Legion, but at the last minute it was decided that the Secretary would return on board the Maryland. The Nevada was left in Rio for the duration of the Exposition.

The Maryland got under way late in the afternoon of September 12, and, demonstrating the flexibility of her American motive power—electric drive—gathered headway rapidly and in a few minutes was steaming at over eighteen knots without a particle of smoke from her funnels. With men standing at attention on deck, and with the band playing the national airs of each country as she passed their foreign men-of-war, she steamed majestically out of the harbor, a fitting representative of the power and dignity of the United States. The Maryland maintained this speed, and even better, all the way to New York, even during a two days' gale, and succeeded in shattering all records for the run between Rio and New York.

On the way back Secretary Hughes was again hauled before King Neptune on crossing the equator and was presented with a handsomely engraved Neptune certificate which made it known to all men that he had become a trusty "shellback" and had been duly initiated into the mystic and ancient order of the Deep. During the ten days' voyage Secretary Hughes inspected the crew, their mess tables, where they slept, the engine-room, fire-rooms, and all parts of the ship and made himself very popular with the men by the interest he displayed in their work. They had expected to find him rather austere and dignified, but, on the contrary, they found him to be a regular fellow and a good shipmate. This favorable impression was mutual, for upon landing in New York Secretary Hughes stated to the press that his trip on the Maryland had been the most enjoyable and instructive voyage he had ever made and that he had great admiration for the officers and the men of the Maryland.

It is safe to say that the visit of Secretary Hughes under such auspicious circumstances as attended his trip to Rio has done much to strengthen the ties of friendship between the United States and Brazil and to bring about a clearer appreciation in both countries of our kindred aspirations. Secretary Hughes has added greatly to the prestige of this country by his visit, and it is hoped that our Government will continue its efforts in this direction.

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND THE TURKS

BY COMMANDER ROBERT A. BACHMAN (M.C.), U. S. N.

WITH events in the Near East bursting suddenly from an apparently peaceful condition into a state of war, the United States Navy found itself once more so placed as to make it the center of the entire Nation's eager interest.

In order to clear up the official status of our official representative in Turkish waters and to make plain just what part the Navy is playing to-day, when the situation between England and Turkey is so strained, it may be well to state exactly in what capacity Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol is acting, and how he is representing our Government.

When the Allied Governments concluded the armistice with Turkey, they established an Allied High Commission to deal with whatever problems might arise in connection with the Near Eastern situation. During the World War the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Turkey, although war had never officially been declared. On this Allied High Commission the United States had no representation, and, as our relations with Turkey still precluded the sending of an ambassador, it eventually fell to Admiral Bristol, as Senior United States Naval Officer in Turkey, to handle all diplomatic business.

This official designation, however, left him without adequate power and authority to deal with the many phases of our foreign relations which demanded his attention. In all common councils a greater voice than his was exercised by the other Powers on account of being represented by diplomats with higher credentials. To correct this situation—and our interests at that time were of the greatest variety and importance—the President, upon recommendation of the State Department, on August 11, 1919, appointed Rear-Admiral Bristol High Commissioner of the United States, and the negotiating of all matters between the United States and Near Eastern countries was carried on through him. Although since then diplomatic relations have been resumed, the office of High Commissioner proved to be so desirable that it has been continued to this day. By this change of rank the importance of Admiral Bristol's position was properly emphasized, and consequently the usefulness of his office proportionately increased.

In brief, the duties of the High Commissioner include the following appointments: He is diplomatic representative of the United States, Senior United States Naval Officer in Turkish waters, representative of the United States Shipping Board in the Near East, Chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, General Assistant of the Near East Relief Committee, and General Director of all United States Consular Offices in Turkey.

With the despatch of twelve additional destroyers to Constantinople, the naval

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REFUGEE CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST CLOTHED IN OLD UNIFORMS BY OFFICERS OF AN AMERICAN DESTROYER

forces of the United States there will be augmented to twenty destroyers, the small station ship Scorpion, and some supply ships and tenders.

Vice-Admiral Long on the cruiser Pittsburg, his flagship, will be in command of the entire United States naval forces operating in European waters. Admiral Long will make an inspection trip to Turkey to look over the situation and determine the disposition of the forces under his command. The immediate handling of the vessels at Turkey will remain with Rear-Admiral Bristol.

To set down in detail all the matters which must of necessity claim Admiral Bristol's attention in such unsettled times as these would take too much space. But one fact should not be forgotten—that, first of all, relief work carried on and the protection given to Americans constitute the bulk of his affairs.

Destroyers have steamed from port to port, carrying stores, transporting members of the Near East Relief Committee, assisting in every way the efforts of the Red Cross and other relief organizations, evacuating Americans, non-combatants, and wounded from Black Sea ports, and helping American business keep on its feet.

When in 1920 communication lines in Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, and Rumania were badly shattered, and at times even totally destroyed, Admiral Bristol was able, through stationing his destroyers advantageously, to keep up communications with London and from there to the United States by means of their radio equipment. But for the naval communication office which he established ashore it is difficult to imagine what our Near East Relief, Food Administration, Red Cross, and commercial men would have done. The last were especially handicapped by the military control of cable lines and the frequent total paralysis of mail facilities. All messages sent out via commercial cable were more or less open to the scrutiny of foreign competitors, and the saving of American trade became almost completely a question of communications. At one time the Navy handled as many as two thousand incoming and outgoing messages a day.

In the transacting of official duties a sharp line was drawn between state and naval matters. When Admiral Bristol took over the Embassy and established the headquarters of the High Commission there, two files were begun—one known as the Navy file, and the other as the State Department file. In this way it was arranged that whenever the time came for the Navy to withdraw the Embassy files would be left complete.

Now, with the eyes of the entire world focused on Turkey, it may be apropos to quote a despatch recently sent to one of our metropolitan dailies by its staff correspondent:

"The humanitarian work done by Admiral Bristol and his small naval force," he says, "cannot be overrated. He has demonstrated that the American Navy is not only a fighting machine in time of war, nor a mere ornament in time of peace. While other naval forces are chiefly concerned with evacuating their own nationals, American destroyers are practically the only forces devoting themselves wholly to the unfortunate Greeks as well as to the Americans."

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN CONSTANTINOPLE, "the only unmarried American woman, outside of the relief organizations," wrote some intimate letters home about the life there during the past year, and about some of the outstanding figures in that Near East storm center. Notable among the figures she describes is

ADMIRAL BRISTOL

But she does not stop with these high personages. She describes also the "soft-eyed Turkish doll," the prize beauty, Little Baala; the Princess Sabaiheddin, a "Turkish princess with blond bobbed hair;" the Spanish Jew, "who scurries in and out like a rabbit;" and others who do not get into the papers. Best of all, she tells how Americans and Europeans pass their time "where every meal is a party" and where "it's a delirious life for a British or American girl."

She writes with zest of her experiences and observations, which she characterizes as "Turkish Delight."

First installment in next week's Outlook

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ALWAYS ON GUARD

THE NAVY—IN PEACE

BY CAPTAIN L. M. OVERSTREET, U. S. N.

THE Navy is a constructive and a humanitarian as well as a fighting organization. The general impression that the men of the Navy are idle in time of peace, save for necessary war drills, and that money appropriated for the Navy is expended entirely in preparing for future battles, is incorrect.

The men of the Navy are so active in time of peace governing certain of our island possessions; protecting our citizens abroad; promoting and safeguarding our foreign trade; assisting all merchantmen in approaching our coasts; and in developing shipbuilding and engineering industries, that money appropriated for the Navy is well invested.

NAVY GOVERNS OUR ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Virgin Islands. These islands, which we obtained from the Danes in 1917, are governed by an American Admiral, assisted by a staff of some twenty other naval officers, of whom fourteen are doctors. In the early days St. Thomas was a pirate stronghold. Here exists the famous "Bluebeard's Castle," built in 1700. The native guides point out the many black crosses on the inner walls of the Castle, which indicate the number of wives the old pirate killed. At one time St. Thomas was the most important transshipping port in the West Indies, where slaves and cargoes were redistributed and where steamers were coaled. In the good old days our men-of-war were prone to drop in at St. Thomas to fill up their wine lockers.

The islands have an area of 142 square miles, a population of 26,000 (largely Negroes), and a trade valued at $4,000,000 annually. The largest island, St. Croix, exported nearly $2,000,000 worth of sugar in 1921, with small amounts of molasses, cotton, and cattle. Two other islands, St. John and St. Thomas, used to make valuable exports of bay rum, but prohibition has now crippled this as well as the real rum industry.

The Naval Governor has given education an impetus by revising the school laws; by raising from thirteen to fifteen years the age limit for compulsory education; by requiring parents and guardians to keep the children in school; by increasing the number, salary, and quality of the teachers; by introducing nurses and dentists into the schools; by increasing night school facilities; by establishing libraries; and by organizing schools for nurses. In February, 1921, the first native girl graduates in the history of the islands were given diplomas as nurses. Baby shows are held monthly, at which a Navy band plays, pink lemonade is served, and the Governor awards prizes to the proud mothers of the islands' finest infants. Infant mortality has been reduced from 325 to 207 per thousand in the Virgin Islands as a whole, while in the capital the rate has been reduced to 86 per thousand. Improved sanitation has eliminated typhoid and reduced the evil effects of other diseases.

The Navy allots $340,000 of its money outright to govern the Virgin Islands. Many additional thousands are expended maintaining the naval force, improving sanitation, and furnishing medical treatment to the natives.

Samoa. A naval captain, assisted by some twelve other naval officers, governs American Samoa. We took over this group of South Sea Islands from the natives in 1899 by an agreement with England and Germany. The rest of the Samoan group went to Germany, but it is now governed by New Zealand. The group has an area of 77 square miles, and a population of 8,000 people. These natives belong to a fine type of the Polynesian race. These islands have a great strategic value to the Navy. Pago Pago is the best harbor in this region of the South Seas, is *en route* from San Francisco to Australia, about 4,200 miles from the former and 2,400 from the latter, and 2,300 miles to the southward of Honolulu.

The laws have been revised and issued in both English and Samoan. For the first time in history the natives have laws in their own language. Fifteen school districts have been established, and schools increased from two to six. Nine more will be started when capable teachers can be obtained.

Public health has been improved by issuing sanitary regulations in Samoan to each family and by using copies in English in the schools. Navy doctors and nurses are training native girls for nursing, while Navy pharmacists have been put in charge of dispensaries which have been established on two outlying islands and in a distant part of the main island of Tutuila. A free dental clinic is run for the natives. An excellent native female nurse, a graduate of a naval hospital in America, delivers lectures continually in the native villages. A sanitary inspector travels from village to village to lecture and give instruction.

The chief export is copra. The crop is valued at about $175,000 annually. The natives used to pay their taxes in copra. This method required the collection of an excess amount in order to allow for shrinkage and to realize a definite sum of money. Excess cash was returned to the chiefs of districts, and trouble followed. The Governor has therefore changed this to an exact cash taxation, based on the annual budget, with satisfactory results. Good roads are being cheaply built by sending out prisoners daily to work on them.

Guam. A naval captain, assisted by some twenty naval officers and a force of marines, governs Guam. This island is a small one (area 225 square miles, population 1,500, mostly Chamorros of the Malay type), which we obtained in 1898 from Spain. Guam has great strategic value. Guam is *en route* from San Francisco to the Philippines. It is 5,000 miles from the former, 1,500 miles from Manila, and some 2,300 miles to the westward of Honolulu.

The balance of trade is against Guam, as the copra exported annually is valued at some $40,000, while the imports, mostly foodstuffs and cotton goods, are valued at over $400,000. The island revenues amounted to over $112,000 in 1921.

As in the Virgin Islands and Samoa, great attention is given to education, sanitation, and health. In addition to regular academic schools, there is an industrial school and an experimental farm. Two new schools are being built, while two native students are kept in the United States in agricultural schools. Improved sanitation has reduced disease. The birth rate now is more than double the death rate. There were no cases of leprosy last year. There are no local doctors or dentists, so the Navy medical force, consisting of nine doctors, two dentists, forty hospital corps men, and eleven female nurses, assisted by a few native nurses and midwives (whom our doctors have trained), must care for the health of the entire island population. There are numerous outlying medical stations, with additional dressing stations, while all school teachers and patrolmen are given first-aid training. Due to the native habit of betel-nut chewing, a Navy dentist spends two afternoons a week in schools; toothbrush drills have been introduced in the schools in order to combat the betel-nut chewing evil. All schoolboys are given physical training for four hours a week, including Swedish setting-up exercises to music. The boys join the militia from the age of sixteen to twenty-three, are then transferred to the first reserve with monthly drills, and finally to the second reserve, with semi-annual drills. The result of this training has been very satisfactory and has improved the health and strength of the male population.

The Navy allots $20,000 outright to the care of lepers, who are sent from Guam to the leper colony at Culion in the Philippines. In addition, many thousands of dollars are expended in maintaining the naval force and in im-

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proving education, sanitation, and health throughout the island.

The Navy is proud of the results of its work in these island possessions. Some stress has been laid upon these naval activities since they are not generally known. Naval officers, during their forty years of active service, are constantly caring for the education, health, and recreation of their men in order to provide happy, healthy, and efficient crews for their men-of-war. They are, therefore, well qualified to govern these islands, where questions of health and sanitation are of the greatest importance.

NAVY PROTECTS COMMERCE

In order to protect our citizens abroad and our foreign interests, the whole world is divided into sea areas. An admiral is held responsible for the area allotted to him. In the Asiatic area the admiral must keep a force of gunboats on constant patrol on the Yangtze River. This patrol extends nearly 2,000 miles up the river into the very heart of China. At least one gunboat is kept in the river between Hongkong and Canton. The present war at Canton has made it necessary to reinforce this gunboat by a destroyer. A cruiser is kept in Vladivostok. The rest of the Asiatic fleet, consisting largely of destroyers and submarines, is generally in the Philippines.

These small cruisers and gunboats doing patrol duty have little value in time of war, but they protect American interests and even save the lives of Chinese merchants from their own brigands. Our exports to China in 1920 were valued at over $145,000,000, and this trade, together with the Americans handling it and our missionaries, needs protection. This patrol work costs the Navy some $3,000,000 annually. During the recent crisis in the vicinity of Peking cruisers and gunboats were rushed to North China and extra Navy men landed to reinforce the Marine Guard which the Navy keeps at all times on duty in the Chinese capital. By international agreement, we are pledged, during internal Chinese wars, to co-operate with the other Powers in keeping the railway lines open from Peking to the sea.

The Navy also keeps a patrol force on duty throughout the Caribbean Sea to protect our interests. The fruit alone we import annually from this region is valued at over $50,000,000. This trade, as well as our citizens, must be protected throughout these troublesome West Indian countries. It costs the Navy some $3,000,000 annually to maintain this patrol. This amount does not include the cost of maintaining the force of sailors and marines who are temporarily on duty in Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua.

The Navy maintains a considerable force of ships throughout the eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Americans have important oil and tobacco interests in the Near East; in fact, the annual shipments of tobacco from the single port of Samsun in the Black Sea to America are valued at over $15,000,000. Due to the present Greco-Turkish war, a destroyer is constantly on duty at Samsun to protect our interests. After the collapse of General Wrangel's Russian army our destroyers helped to bring the remnants out of Sebastopol. One destroyer, in fact, picked up in the Black Sea a broken-down merchant ship which was crowded with Russian refugees and towed it into Constantinople.

An American admiral is our High Commissioner in Constantinople, as we have no ambassador there. With a force of eight destroyers he has been able to protect our trade in the Near East to the extent that it has increased over 1,000 per cent in the past two years. It costs the Navy about $4,000,000 annually to do this work in the Near East.

During a revolution in South America, some years ago, a rebel gunboat fired on an American merchant ship while it was proceeding to land a cargo of our products. An American cruiser at once fired a single shot, and our merchant ship was not again molested. There have been many special instances of commerce protection similar to this one. In 1920 our oversea imports were valued at nearly five billion and our oversea exports at over seven billion of dollars. When we have abolished our city police, our State constabularies, and our National Guard, and are living peacefully among ourselves; when we are safely shipping our own mail and freight across the United States without protection; then (if other nations have done the same) we can consider eliminating the men-of-war now needed to protect our twelve-billion-dollar sea-borne trade.

Our very first men-of-war were built in 1794 in order to protect our commerce. When the pirates on the Barbary Coast seized the wheat we were sending into the Mediterranean, we paid tribute until these ships were completed. Payment of tribute stopped as soon as our newly built men-of-war reached the Mediterranean. Two of these first famous ships, the Constellation and the Constitution, still exist.

Some may exclaim: "But we do not have pirates to-day." Is not China forced to pay huge sums in futile efforts to buy back her own territory? This huge nation of 400,000,000 peace-loving people does not have an efficient navy, and it cannot drive off its aggressors.

The State Department is constantly calling upon the Navy as a strong right arm to assist in carrying out its foreign policies and to protect our citizens and our commercial interests. One of our ablest Secretaries of State, John Hay, said in 1902, after some troublesome revolutionary events in the Caribbean: "I have always felt relieved when a naval officer had arrived on the scene, because he always kept within the situation." Later, in 1904, John Hay said: "We have had a number of difficult international situations in the West Indies in the last two years, and they have all been handled by naval officers very well. They have not made one single mistake."

NAVY OPENS PORTS TO TRADE

Commodore Perry opened Japan to the trade of the world in 1854. This is so generally known that it seems superfluous to give the details.

In 1811, the Navy took steps to open Turkey to our trade. At that time we were sending exports valued at $1,000,000 annually to Turkey, but as it was not generally open, our products had to be landed in Smyrna. The commanders of our squadrons worked with the Turkish Government until a treaty was consummated which opened Turkey fully to our trade, and an ex-Naval officer was made our first Minister to Constantinople.

After the opium war in China in 1842 the British forced the Chinese to make the "Treaty of Nanking," whereby the five Chinese ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shanghai were opened to British merchants. The alert naval commander of our Chinese squadron at once secured a copy of this treaty, and arranged with the Chinese Viceroy at Canton to give our merchants all the privileges accorded to the British.

NAVY BUILDS UP INDUSTRY

The late Andrew Carnegie said that the great steel industry of America was built up by the United States Navy, whose contracts, specifications, and inspection work made steel what it is to-day. In the Act of August 5, 1882, Congress wisely provided for the construction of two men-of-war to be built of steel of domestic manufacture. There was no steel industry in our country at this time, and the shipbuilders opposed this project vigorously. However, the Navy insisted, and experiments were made, with the result that the great American steel industry was founded. The price of steel ship plates dropped from 8½ to 4½ cents a pound.

On board ship it is necessary to save weight as much as possible, and with this end in view, the Navy has constantly drawn up specifications substituting lighter materials for heavier. Large Navy orders have put the Monel metal industry on its feet. The manufacture of armor plate has caused exhaustive research in treating and alloying steel. A large order for light-weight Navy pumps to be made of naval brass, of tensile strength of 30,000 pounds, resulted in tests which produced a high-grade material having a tensile strength of 50,000 pounds. The Navy has been able to increase steam pressures, to produce turbine engines, internal combustion engines, reduction gear drives, and even electric drives for our ships. The merchant marine, many shore industries, and the people at large have had the benefit of the Navy's engineering work.

The Navy operates two ships for the

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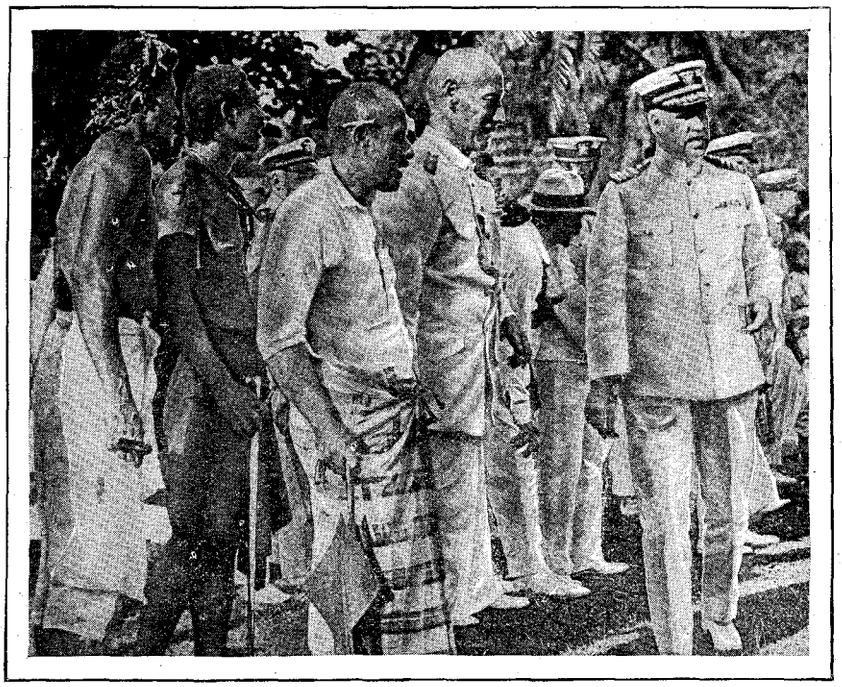

THE GOVERNOR OF SAMOA, A U. S. NAVAL OFFICER, GREETED BY SOME OF THE NATIVE CHIEFS OF THE ISLAND

Bureau of Fisheries to enable scientists to carry out research work. This has resulted in the location of fishing banks, oyster beds, etc., and has been a great benefit to our fishermen and to our consumers. It costs the Navy some $175,000 annually to maintain these ships.

Three gunboats have been loaned to the three States (Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania) having marine schools for the training of officers for the merchant marine. In addition to the loan of the ships, the Navy contributes some $75,000 annually to help maintain them.

Many Naval Academy graduates resign and enter civil life. These men, such as Homer Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipyards, use their nautical and engineering education to advantage by managing our shipyards and our engineering plants. Hundreds of sailors, who have been taught trades on our battleships, are returned to civil life annually as trained mechanics.

NAVY ASSISTS MERCHANT MARINE

Hydrographic Office. The Navy began making ocean surveys off Cape Cod in 1837. The Hydrographic Office was established so the United States, through the Navy, could supply charts, sailing directions, navigation manuals, and other navigation data to the ships of our Navy and to the merchant marine. The Hydrographic Office, therefore, issues the following publications: "Sailing Directions" (fifty-eight volumes) which contain data needed by mariners to enable them to cruise along foreign coasts or enter foreign straits, seas, rivers, or harbors throughout the world; "Light Lists" (six volumes) which contain lists of lightships, lighthouses, and other navigational lights along all foreign coasts; "Azimuth Tables," a book which gives the true bearings of the sun needed for correcting ship's compasses; "Bowditch," a book containing logarithmic tables with full instructions for working navigation at sea; "Notices to Mariners," which are pamphlets issued weekly giving changes in lighthouses or buoys throughout the world; monthly "Pilot Charts" which give the best ocean routes for the month, the probable cyclone and other storm areas, probable location of icebergs and derelicts, percentage of fog to be expected, location of Navy radio compass stations, and other important information; and charts of foreign waters. The Navy issues some 2,600 foreign nautical charts and has plans to issue 1,150 more in order that American ships may get all the foreign charts of the world, at cost price, at home. The few charts, some 650, for our own coasts with sailing directions and light lists are issued by the Commerce Department.

The Navy sells all these charts and publications mentioned at cost prices in all our seaports through the local dealers in ship supplies. To further assist the merchant marine, hydrographic offices are maintained in all our principal seaports where sea captains can get latest information, bulletins, pilot charts, notices, etc., free. They are required, however, to send in weather reports and other observations made at sea. Some 6,000 sea captains co-operate with the Hydrographic Office in the exchange of valuable hydrographic information.

Naval Observatory. The Naval Observatory was established in Washington, in 1842, in order that astronomical observations needed to determine the exact time and the position of certain heavenly bodies used by mariners might be made in America. From astronomical observations made here, the exact time and the position of certain heavenly bodies are determined. Time signals are sent out twice daily through the naval radio service to ships at sea, which enable navigators to correct their chronometers. Chronometers are high-grade clocks, which must show the exact time required in working navigation problems. Time signals are also sent out daily over land wires to enable the people on shore in the United States to set their clocks. The positions of the heavenly bodies used by mariners are issued in an annual publication called the "Nautical Almanac."

In order to ascertain his position at sea, the mariner must take the following steps. Measure the angular altitude from the horizon to some heavenly body (sun, moon, planet, or star) with a sextant; note the exact chronometer time of the observation; pick out from the "Nautical Almanac" the exact position of the observed body in the heavens at the instant of observation—that is, the *declination* (angular distance from the equator) and the right ascension (angular distance round the world from the first point of Aries); and, by means of logarithmic tables, solve the problem to find the position of the ship at sea—that is, the latitude and longitude. These tables, with a full explanation as to the proper method of working out all kinds of observations, are found in a book called "Bowditch," a publication of the Hydrographic Office.

The mariner now plots this position on a chart, draws a line to his port of destination, and picks off the compass course along this line. To check the correctness of the compass he now looks over the compass and reads off the bearing (direction) of the sun. He notes the chronometer time, turns to the "Azimuth Tables" (a Hydrographic Office publication) and calculates the true bearing of the sun from the ship. The difference between the compass bearing and the true bearing shows the error of the compass which must be allowed for in steering the ship on a compass course. If the ship is heading for New York, the mariner now turns to the "Monthly Pilot Chart" (issued by Hydrographic Office). He finds that while crossing the Gulf Stream the ship may be set ten miles to the northward, or far enough to cause the ship to run ashore in a fog on Long Island, so allowance is made for this current. If, on approaching New York, the weather is foggy, the captain has merely to ask the Navy radio compass stations to guide him safely into port, as will be described later.

The Observatory also issues chronometers, compasses, sextants, and other navigational instruments to ships of the Navy. Its publications, however, are on sale for the benefit of all mariners.

Some feel that we should have a noted astronomer at the head of the Naval Observatory instead of a naval officer in order to do scientific astronomical re-

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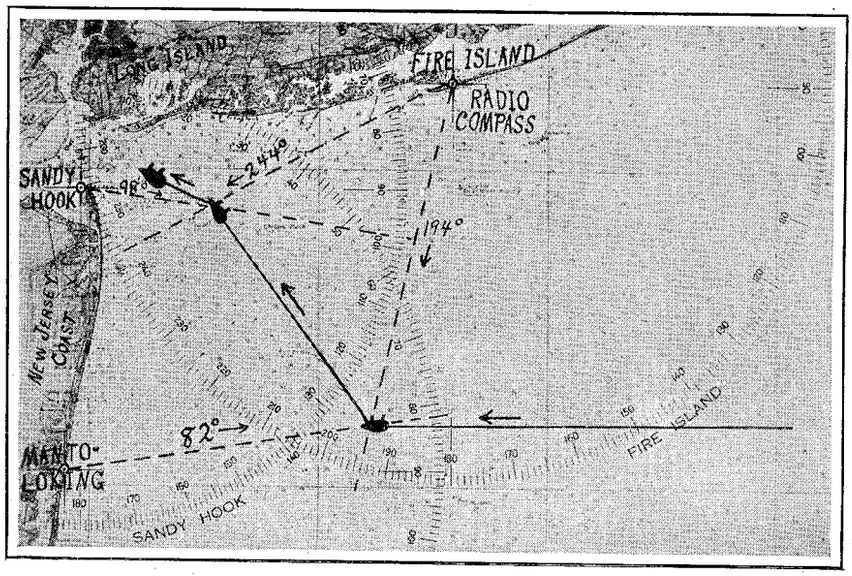
search work. Such a change would be a blow to mariners. The mission of the Naval Observatory is to supply mariners with the exact time and with the annual "Nautical Almanac." This requires constant routine astronomical observations. There are some thirty-two private observatories in the United States. Several of these have better equipment for special research work than the Naval Observatory. The largest of the private astronomical observatories are those of Harvard, of the Chicago University (Yerkes), of the University of California (Lick), and the astrophysical observatory at Mount Wilson, California, which is supported by the Carnegie Institute. The Mount Wilson Observatory cost nearly a million and a half dollars, or twice as much as the Naval Observatory. Harvard has a branch observatory in Peru, South America.

Radio Stations. A chain of Navy radio stations encircles the globe. These stations broadcast to ships at sea daily weather reports, special reports of storms, location of ships in distress, location of icebergs and wrecks, and Naval Observatory time signals.

During the Boxer outbreak in China the Legations in Peking were cut off from the world. However, while the recent battles were raging around Peking, there was little danger that our Legation would be cut off. Since the Boxer outbreak our Navy has installed the most powerful wireless now existing in that city. Our admiral can keep in constant communication with our Legation from his flagship.

The Navy Department in Washington can communicate with Peking by flashing a message from the Navy radio station at Arlington through the chain of Navy radio stations at San Diego, Honolulu, Guam, Cavite, and to Peking, or by another route from San Diego to Alaska, to Vladivostok, and thence to Peking. Recently, when it was thought that General Wood might be in a shipwreck in the southern Philippines, it took little over four hours for the Navy to send a wireless from San Diego through Honolulu and Guam to the Philippines, and to get back the report that he was safe.

The Radio Compass. Within the last few years the Navy has installed a number of radio compass stations along the coast. These stations would, in time of war, be able to locate and trace the course of enemy ships. In time of peace they guide our men-of-war and merchant ships safely into port in spite of fogs and storms. A ship approaching New York in a fog, for instance, has merely to call up the Navy radio station and ask for bearings. The radio compass stations listen to the radio signals made by the ship and determine the direction of the ship from each particular station. For instance, the Fire Island station may find that the ship bears 194°, while Mantoloking on the Jersey coast may find that the ship bears 82°. These bearings are sent by radio to the captain



THE NAVAL RADIO COMPASS GUIDES SHIPS THROUGH FOG INTO PORT

of the ship, who merely has to draw two lines on his chart showing these bearings. The intersection of these lines gives the position of the ship. If the captain sees from this plot on the chart that the ship is about to run ashore on the Jersey coast, he heads to the northward and soon asks for another "fix." Fire Island and Sandy Hook may now give him new bearings. Radio compass stations are located in the vicinity of all our great seaports both in the Atlantic and Pacific, and are rendering valuable service in guiding ships in through fog. During the recent month of May the Navy radio compass stations at New York gave bearings to 37 men-of-war and 298 merchant ships, or over ten ships a day, entering that port. The saving of one ship will save enough property to pay the cost of the radio service for the year, not to mention the saving of the lives on board. Only recently the operator at the Otter Cliffs compass station found a ship that was in danger, so he sent a radio "Stop! danger ahead." The captain stopped the ship, and, when the fog lifted, saw rocks just ahead.

Submarine Cable. The Navy has recently laid a cable along the bottom of the channel leading into New York. A destroyer, through the use of a listening device on each side of the ship's bottom, was able to follow this cable (through which there was an alternating electrical current) up the channel, although the man steering was blinded from looking ahead.

New Sounding Devices. Our destroyers are now making extensive tests endeavoring to get the depth of water as they cruise along by using certain wartime devices, such as were used in listening for submarines. A sound signal sent from the bottom of the boat strikes the bottom of the ocean. A man at a submarine listening device catches the echo as it comes back. By getting the interval of time for this return echo, as sound travels slowly through the water, the depth of water can be calculated. This apparatus will enable captains of ships approaching the coast to get the depth of water at all times. Few ships would go ashore if the captain could know the depth of water at all times.

The Navy has eleven high power radio transoceanic stations, ninety smaller shore stations, forty-six stations on light vessels, and fifty-four radio compass stations. It costs the Navy over $2,500,000 annually to maintain this splendid radio service. This is money well invested, for thousands of dollars and many lives are safeguarded as the radio guides merchant ships safely through the fog into port.

NAVY A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE

There are some 3,000 naval officers (men specially trained in navigation and in radio engineering) cruising on 300 naval vessels (battleships, cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, submarines, mine layers and sweepers, colliers, tankers, supply ships, and hospital ships) in all parts of the world, from Halifax to Hongkong and from Alaska to the Straits of Magellan. These officers do the work outlined in this article as a part of their regular duties. No other department of our Government could maintain ships and technical men all over the world to do the essential work done by the Navy.

The Navy is proud of its constructive work in shipbuilding and engineering. In opening foreign ports to our commerce, in protecting our trade and the lives of American citizens throughout the world, and in improving sanitary, health, and educational conditions in our insular possessions the Navy has been eminently successful. By its astronomical, hydrographic, and radio work lives and property on the high seas are regularly safeguarded. The men of the Navy are glad to feel that, in addition to a constant readiness to defend the flag, they are useful citizens in times of peace.

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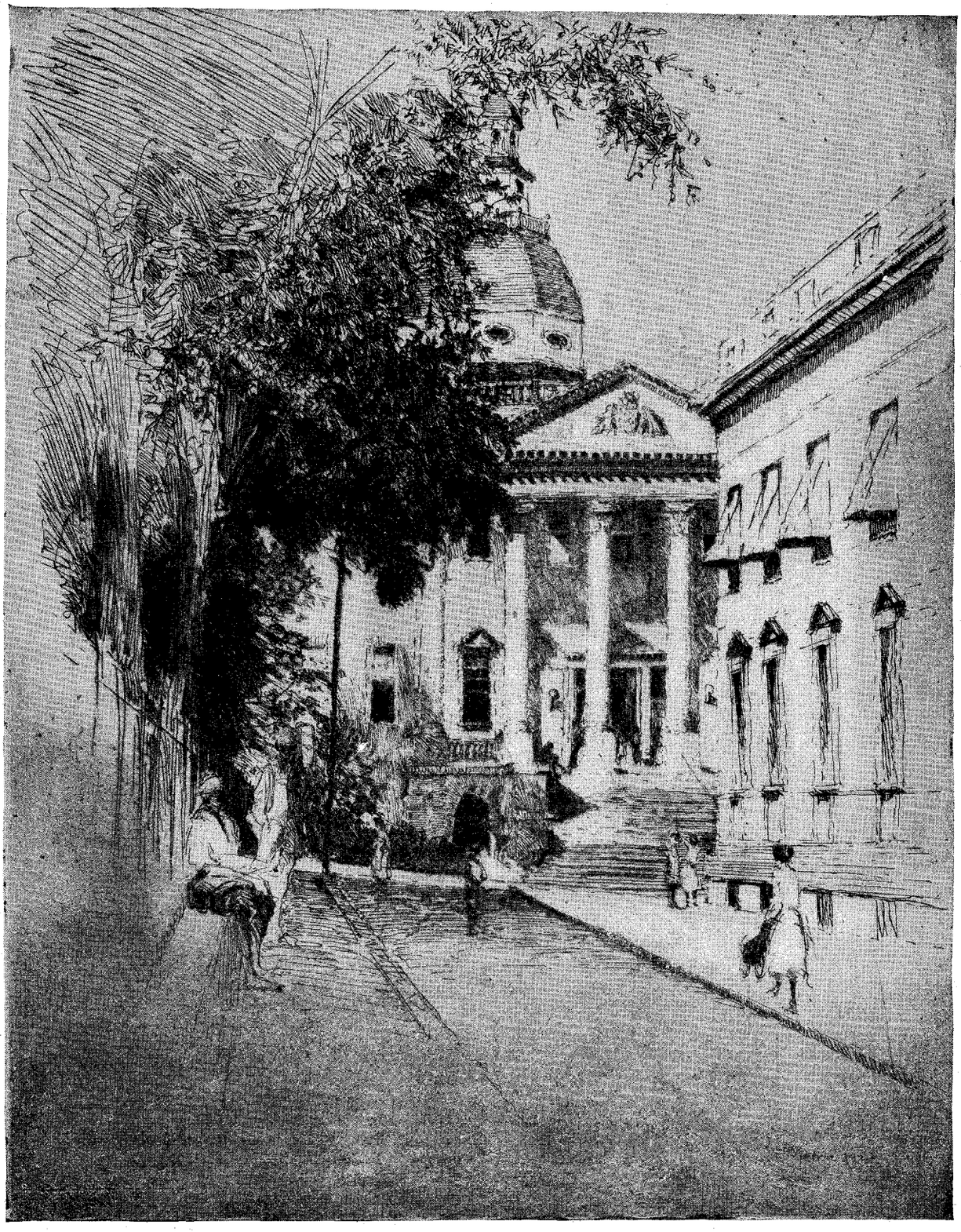
ETCHINGS OF OLD ANNAPOLIS: THE



A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE

These etchings are by Eugene Paul Metour, a native of Brittany, who has been professor of languages at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, for the past five years. During this time he has found delightful recreation in studying old Annapolis and recording in his

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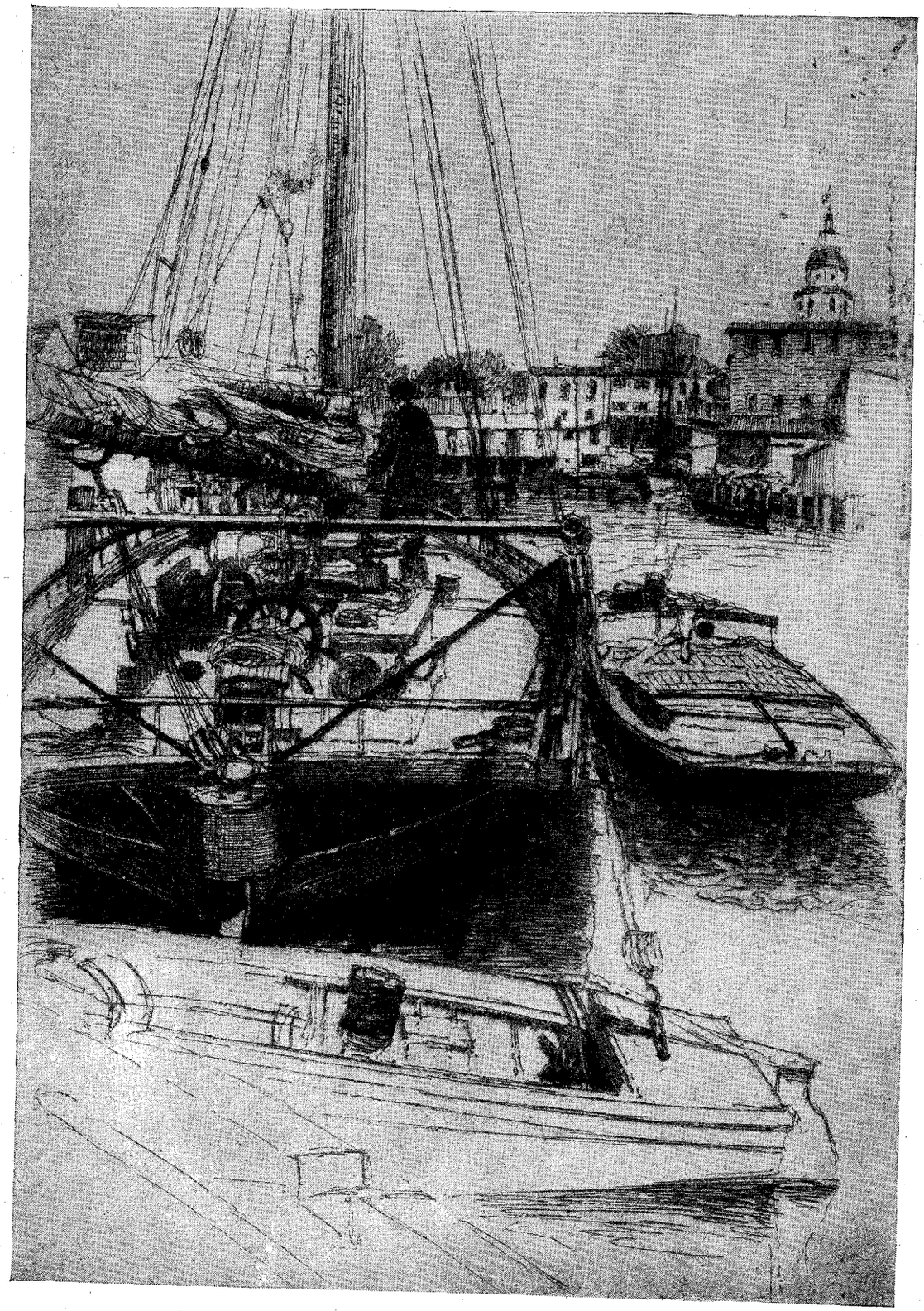
RECREATION OF A NAVAL TEACHER



THE SCHOONER'S DECK

etchings the atmosphere of its streets, shipyards, quays, and Colonial architecture. The etchings here shown are from a current exhibition of Mr. Metour's work at the Brown-Robertson Gallery, 415 Madison Avenue, New York City

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UNDER FOUR PRESIDENTS

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR S. STRAUS

CHAPTER VII—HARRISON AND McKINLEY

WAVES of Russian-Jewish immigrants were pounding our shores in the spring of 1891. In Russia pogroms and other forms of mob persecution had become so persistent that refugees were arriving in pitiful droves at our ports. Sinister circumstance had hurled them from one country into another. Many had been compelled to abandon their employment or even their own established businesses in Russia, due to the enforcement of the Ignatieff laws and the consequent prohibitions, restrictions, and persecutions.

Determined to lay the facts before President Harrison, a committee was formed of prominent Jews from New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, headed by Jesse Seligman. Among others on the committee were Jacob H. Schiff, of New York; General Lewis Seasongood, of Cincinnati; and myself.

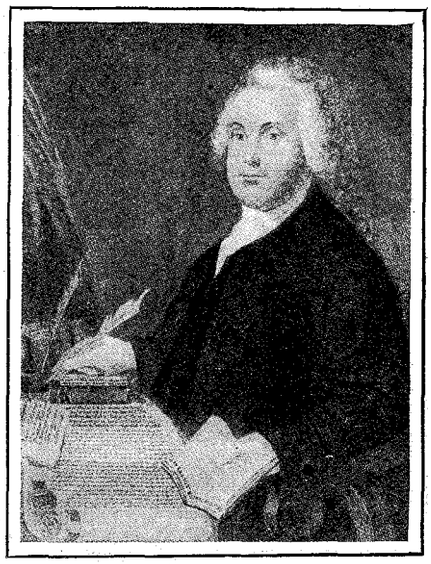
The President listened to our story with sympathetic interest, and then turned to me and asked what, in the light of my international and diplomatic experience, I thought should be done. I told him that any nation with which we were on friendly terms, as we were with Russia, and which by special laws forced groups of its people, in pitiable condition, to seek refuge in another country, and that country our own, should, in my opinion, be remonstrated with for committing an unfriendly act.

HARRISON PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF JEWS

The President agreed with me, but suggested that our Government ought to have before it an official statement of the facts. I replied that this could easily be obtained by sending a competent commission to Russia to make inquiry. Promptly Colonel John B. Weber, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, admirably qualified by his experience in office and sympathetic interest in immigrants, together with Dr. Walter Kempster, a physician famous for his studies of the pathology of insanity, were sent abroad to make an investigation and report.

Their investigation was thorough, and they embodied their findings in a report that is a model of its kind. It was the first authentic and official report on these Russian restrictions and persecutions, and, when published, it roused the indignation of America and of enlightened parts of Europe. The distinguished English historian, Lecky, refers to it in his own work, "Democracy and Liberty."

George Jones, of the New York "Times," also had an investigation and report made by his London correspondent, Harold Frederic. These findings the "Times" published as articles and



A supposed portrait of Roger Williams, pioneer of religious liberty in America, and the subject of a book by Mr. Straus entitled "Life of Roger Williams"

syndicated them to several other papers of the country, and later Frederic brought them out in book form under the title "The New Exodus."

President Harrison was much impressed with the report of the Commission, and through diplomatic channels undertook to reason with the Russian Government. His reference to this action in his annual message of December, 1891, so clearly states the principles of international relationship and constitutes such an authentic recognition of humanitarian diplomacy that I quote it:

> This Government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the Government of the Czar, its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. . . . It is estimated that over one million will be forced from Russia within a few years. . . .
>
> The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia, while our historic friendship for that Government cannot fail to give the assurance that our representations are those of a sincere well-wisher.

The President's Message was quoted and praised in this and many European countries. All of this produced a decided reaction in Russia itself. No matter how autocratic a government may be, as Russia then was, it could not free itself from "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." For the time being conditions in Russia for the Jews were ameliorated.

WHERE ROGER WILLIAMS WENT TO SCHOOL

During Cleveland's second Administration I seldom went to Washington. At that time I was occupied also with the writing of two books, but was not, of course, relying upon my pen for a living. I should not have survived long if I had! Historical writing, which has been fittingly called the aristocracy of literature, requires long and patient investigation and yields meager returns. For me it made a fascinating avocation.

My "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," was published by the Century Company in 1894, and "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States" appeared in a limited edition, published by Philip Cowen, New York, in 1896. The latter was a slim volume, an amplification of an address I had delivered in New Haven before the Yale College Kent Club, and elsewhere; the former grew out of studies I had made in preparing my first book, "The Origin of Republican Form of Government." "Roger Williams" was well received and had a generous circulation, being several times reprinted. Brown University, under the presidency of that eminent historian and scholar, E. Benjamin Andrews, conferred upon me the honorary degree of Litt.D.

When I was again in London in 1898, I carried out a purpose I had long had, to visit Charterhouse School, earlier known as Sutton's Hospital School, where Roger Williams received his early education. I met the Rev. Dr. William Haig Brown, master, who showed me the register of the school for 1624 containing the inscription of Roger Williams. When he saw that I was much interested in Roger Williams, he told me of a recent life of him that had been written, which he considered very fine and with which he wanted to acquaint me. He went to his library on the floor above, and when he returned he handed me my own work! (I had not previously told him my name.)

I observed in the main hall of the school a number of tablets commemorating distinguished scholars who had attended there. There were represented Thackeray, General Shakespear, Archdeacon Hale, Sir Henry Havelock, and several who were sacrificed in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. I asked Dr. Brown whether he did not think it fitting that a tablet should be

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added in memory of Roger Williams, and told him that I should be glad to defray the expense thereof. He agreed, and I authorized him to have the tablet made. He employed Howard Ince, a well-known architect, to design the tablet, which contains the following inscription:

In memory of
ROGER WILLIAMS

Formerly a Scholar of Charterhouse, Founder of the State of Rhode Island, and the Pioneer of Religious Liberty in America. Placed here by Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, 1899.

I did not wish my name on it, but Dr. Brown quite definitely preferred it so.

Of all my books, the "Life of Roger Williams" contains the greatest amount of research work and study; but the amount of pleasure it gave me in the doing was commensurate.

THE FIGHT FOR ELECTION REFORMS

In politics I had become more impressed year by year with the importance of a reform in our electoral system, especially in our large cities. The bosses in the two big parties were the "invisible powers" who dictated the nominations. Primaries were primaries in name only, and were so conducted as to strengthen the power of the bosses.

In Chicago a campaign to purify the primaries had been carried on by the political committee of the Civic Federation, whose organizer and secretary was Ralph M. Easley. This organization now enlarged its scope in the political field and issued a "Call for a National Conference on Practical Primary Election Reform," in the name of some two hundred and fifty of the leading men of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and thirty-five cities in between. Prominent in this list I remember Mayor William L. Strong, of New York; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade; Andrew B. Humphreys, of the Allied Political Clubs of New York; Mayor Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Mayor James D. Phelan, of San Francisco; ex-Mayor George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga; Albert Shaw; Nicholas Murray Butler; Carl Schurz; Lyman Abbott; Lyman J. Gage; Melville E. Stone; Myron T. Herrick; Albert J. Beveridge; and Robert M. La Follette.

The meeting was held in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade, on January 20, 1898, and we organized the National Primary Election League. I was elected president; Josiah Quincy, first vice-president; Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, second vice-president; Walter C. Flower, of New Orleans, third vice-president; Ralph M. Easley, secretary; and Darwin R. James, treasurer.

The conference gave a distinct impetus to primary reform all over the country, and in many of the States led to the passage of laws providing for such reforms.

In the Presidential election of 1896 I voted for McKinley, despite my former political affiliations. The outstanding issue between the Republican and Democratic parties was the money question, and I was an advocate of sound money.

President Harrison, at the suggestion of Mr. Straus, sent a commission to Russia to investigate the persecutions that were driving multitudes of Jewish refugees to America. In the above picture, Harrison is at the left of the first row, and James G. Blaine at the right

ADVISING WITH McKINLEY TO AVERT WAR WITH SPAIN

Early in the new Administration our relations with Spain were rapidly drifting to a crisis over conditions in Cuba. My friend General Stewart L. Woodford was appointed Minister to Spain, and I gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who was now British Ambassador at Madrid. Wolff was very sympathetic toward America, and Woodford later informed me that the letter had been very serviceable, especially as his audience had been delayed for several weeks on account of the Queen's absence from the capital. He very frankly laid before Wolff the American position and attitude with regard to Cuba, which Wolff asked permission to detail to his Government. Based on that information, the British diplomatic representatives were advised by Lord Salisbury: "The American cause is absolutely impregnable; govern yourselves accordingly."

President McKinley had frequently invited me to Washington and encouraged my writing to him, especially on international matters; and my letters always received prompt reply over his own signature. Accordingly on March 12, 1898, I wrote him at length stating that perhaps the impending war with Spain could be averted if we proposed to Spain a plan of suzerainty. I quote from my letter:

> We have no need for Cuba; our destinies point to the Continent; to leave it to make conquests will weaken our rights, . . . and will place us against our will on the world's chess-board, from which we have

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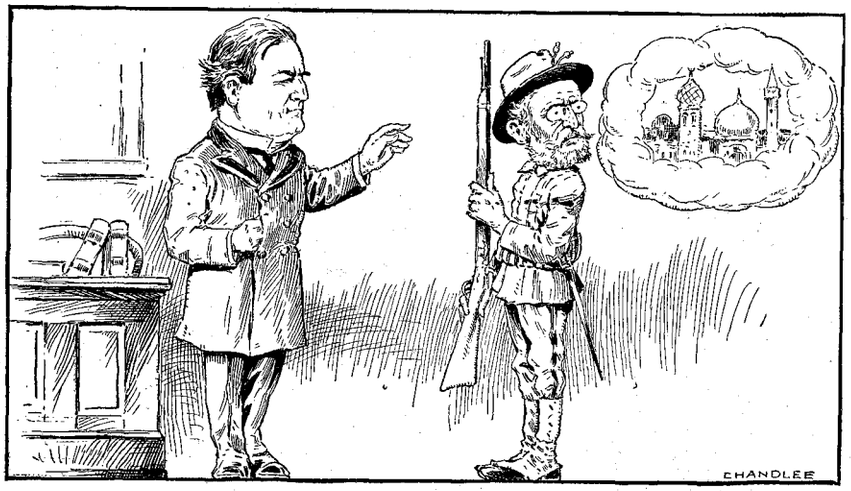

From a newspaper cartoon published at the time President McKinley sent Mr. Straus on his second diplomatic mission to Turkey

happily kept clear. The Cuban insurgents are imbued with a spirit of belligerency, but have neither past training nor the knowledge to maintain freedom and to accord to each other individual liberty.

The great problems, I take it, are, first: to stop the war; secondly, to find a solution which will bring independence to Cuba and at the same time preserve the *amour propre* to Spain. . . . The proposition to which I have given considerable thought . . . is the following:

That we insist that Spain accord, and Cuba accept, the position of suzerainty such as are the relations between Egypt and Turkey. This will give Cuba self-government, and will at the same time preserve the *amour propre* of Spain by retaining a semblance of a claim of sovereignty without power to interfere with self-government on the part of the Cubans. . . . We could much better afford to help Cuba with a number of millions, which would, after all, be a small fraction of what a war would cost us, . . . especially when the end attained is the independence of Cuba, and attained in such a way as not to entail upon us unending responsibilities full of care and entangling obligations.

Immediately upon receipt of this, the President asked me to come to Washington for a conference. He was very much interested in the idea, and requested me to write out the plan in more detail. This I did. I discussed with him the suzerainty plan as developed in Europe and as it was working in Egypt. I expressed the opinion that, as the leading nations of Europe were familiar with the idea, it was not likely to meet with any serious objections.

He was impressed with the feasibility of my proposal and was in favor of some such arrangement, but said he was having difficulty because of the jingo agitation in Congress and the storming for war of the American press. He felt that when the report of the Board of Inquiry on the Destruction of the Maine was made public, as it would be in a few days, nothing could hold back Congress and the press, and matters would be pushed to an issue.

McKinley immediately communicated the plan, however, to Minister Woodford, who brought it to the attention of the Spanish Government, and General Woodford reported that he had every reason to believe it would be acceptable to Spain. But meantime things moved with lightning speed and war was declared.

McKINLEY URGES ACCEPTANCE OF ANOTHER MISSION TO TURKEY

Our relations with Turkey at this time were also not going very smoothly. At a conference with McKinley one day he showed me a communication from Dr. James B. Angell, Minister at the Porte, suggesting that the only way to bring Turkey to terms was to send warships up there and "rattle the Sultan's windows." The President was much disturbed. He felt the sending of warships might result in another incident like the blowing up of the Maine. He said the situation had worried him so that it interfered with his sleep, and he begged me to accept again the appointment of Minister to Turkey, adding in an appealing way that he regarded me as the only man who could adjust the situation.

I frankly explained to him my business obligations and that it was very difficult for me to drop them at this time; but under the circumstances that he had outlined to me, I felt I had no right to interpose my personal affairs as a reason for refusing, for I certainly regarded no sacrifice too great to make in the service of the country when it was needed, as in this instance. I said that I had been too young to shoulder a gun in the Civil War, as he had done, but, with a full understanding of my personal affairs, if he should feel it necessary to call upon me, I should be at his service.

Dr. Angell was a distinguished scholar and not lacking in diplomatic experience. He was President of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and had been special envoy to China. He was also an adviser and one of the trustees of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. However, in some public utterance he had criticised Turkey unfavorably, and the Porte was having its revenge. Every request Dr. Angell made was declined; exequaturs were refused to our consuls appointed at Erzerum and Harpoot. Dr. Angell, discouraged and incensed, was about to resign.

Finally, one day I received a telegram:

> Executive Mansion,
> Washington, D. C.,
> May 27, 1898.
>
> *Honorable Oscar S. Straus,*
> *New York:*
>
> Remembering our talk of a few months ago, I would be glad to have you accept the post of Minister to Turkey. Dr. Angell has resigned, to take effect 15 of August. I would be pleased to nominate you before Senate adjourns.
>
> WILLIAM McKINLEY.

And I telegraphed back that same day:

> *President McKinley,*
> *Executive Mansion,*
> *Washington:*
>
> Your request that I should accept the post of Minister to Turkey, with which you honor me, I regard as a command, and deem it my patriotic duty to you and to the country to accept. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Among the telegrams and letters of congratulation I received was one from William L. Wilson, now President of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Kentucky, reading: "Washington and Lee greets you as Doctor of Laws."

The National Civic Club of Brooklyn gave me a dinner and reception, presided over by my friend and college mate, Frederic W. Hinrichs, and at which the leading speaker was Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle." During the evening a letter was received from my former chief and Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, saying:

> It was my good fortune to be associated with Mr. Straus when he first took up the tangled web of Turkish diplomacy, so that few persons can so well attest as I his possession of those talents and high personal characteristics which give him weight everywhere.

Ex-President Cleveland, who was prevented from being present by another engagement, wrote:

> I would be glad to join those who will do honor to Mr. Straus . . . and thus show my appreciation of his usefulness and the worth of his good example in recognizing the demands of good citizenship and responding to the call of public duty.

And there were also messages from many others, including President McKinley.

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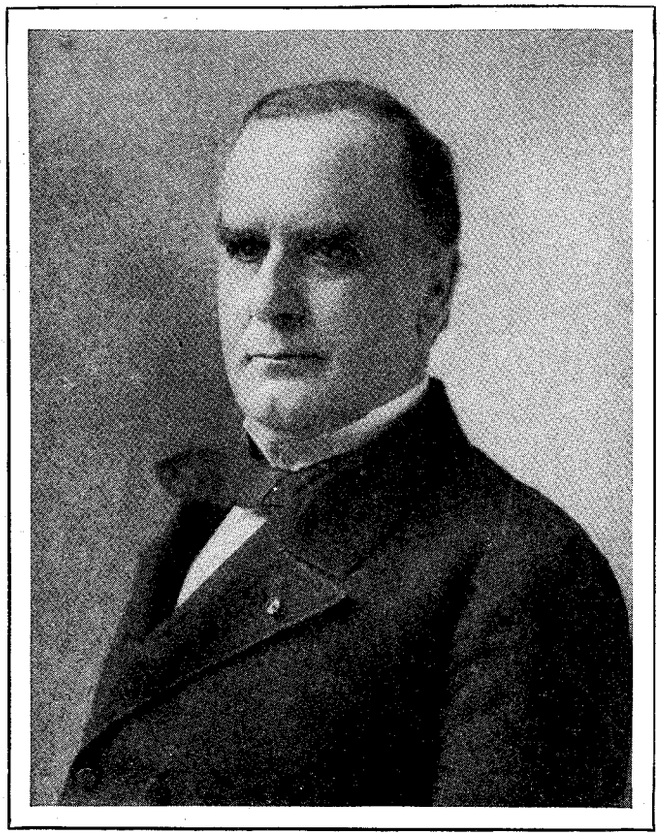

Bain

President McKinley called Mr. Straus to Washington in 1898 to confer with him regarding the latter's plan to avert war with Spain

I did not leave for my post for several months. Meanwhile I had more conferences with the President regarding the Spanish situation, and early in August, in discussing pending Spanish peace negotiations, he wanted my ideas regarding them and regarding the Philippines—how much we should take. I strongly advised that we take as little as possible—nothing more than a naval and coaling station; that otherwise to appropriate the Philippines would in the long run entail endless obligations without commensurate benefits. I told him I believed these to be the views also of many of the thoughtful citizens, and that I had spoken with a number of prominent men, such as ex-Postmaster General Wilson, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, formerly of the Ways and Means Committee, all of whom agreed with me.

The President seemed to appreciate my view, but again feared the jingo spirit of Congress. He complained also of the attitude of the Cuban insurgents, who were exaggerating their numbers as well as their demands.

Turning for a moment to my appointment, McKinley said: "I don't know whether you know it, but your nomination has been received with more praise by all parties throughout the country than any nomination to office I have made since I am President."

I assured him that I was gratified, but realized the emphasis this put upon my responsibilities. Of course, as I had been a Cleveland Democrat, my appointment by a Republican President created a great sensation in the press; it was heralded as a step toward the merit system in our foreign service.

NEXT WEEK— NEW IMPRESSIONS OF ROOSEVELT

Before Mr. Straus became a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet he was in Roosevelt's "kitchen cabinet," as the President called his group of unofficial advisers. Intimate glimpses of the strenuous statesman at his work are briskly presented by one who had hundreds of opportunities for the closest observation. Next week's installment of the Autobiography describes how Mr. Straus dissuaded the Administration from sending a punitive expedition into the Philippines. It recites the inside story of a piece of diplomatic strategy rebuking the Czar of Russia. It describes the interesting origin of the famous "covenant running with the land" idea used so effectively by John Hay in dealing with the Panama dispute.

"SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TURKEY"

John Bassett Moore was now Assistant Secretary of State, and with him I spent several days in the preparation of my instructions. I considered him even then the best-equipped authority on international law in the country, and I thought it was a pity that his services could not be retained in the Department of State; but his salary there was $500 a year less than as professor, and he had a family to support. He told me that the President and Secretary Day wished him to accompany the Peace Commission to Paris, and subsequently he went as secretary and counsel.

While I was with the President for a final conference a week before sailing, Attorney-General Griggs came in all aglow and announced with much enthusiasm that he had just had a telephone message from Justice White (Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, later Chief Justice), and that White would consent to be one of the members of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. That specially pleased the President, because White was a man of great ability, and, being a Catholic, might make a more favorable impression upon Catholic Spain, and he immediately directed that the names be given to the press. Shortly thereafter, however, White reconsidered his acceptance, for reasons which were not made public, and former Senator George Gray, who was serving as a member of the Quebec Commission, and who, like White, was a Democrat, was prevailed upon by the President to accept in his stead. The other members were all Republicans. The Commission as finally constituted was: Secretary of State William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis (Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate), Senator William P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid.

There was considerable clamor, from missionaries and others, that we send warships to Turkey. Of this I entirely disapproved and so told the President. He answered me:

"I shall be guided by you; I shall support you; I have confidence in your ability and foresight. No vessels will be sent to Turkey unless you demand them, and then, only then, will they be sent. And when you get to London I wish you to see Ambassador Hay"—Hay was about to return to take up the post of Secretary of State—"and tell him that I have not only constituted you Minister to Turkey, but Secretary of State for Turkey, and that both he and I will be guided entirely by your judgment and advice."

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ALLENBY TO THE RESCUE!

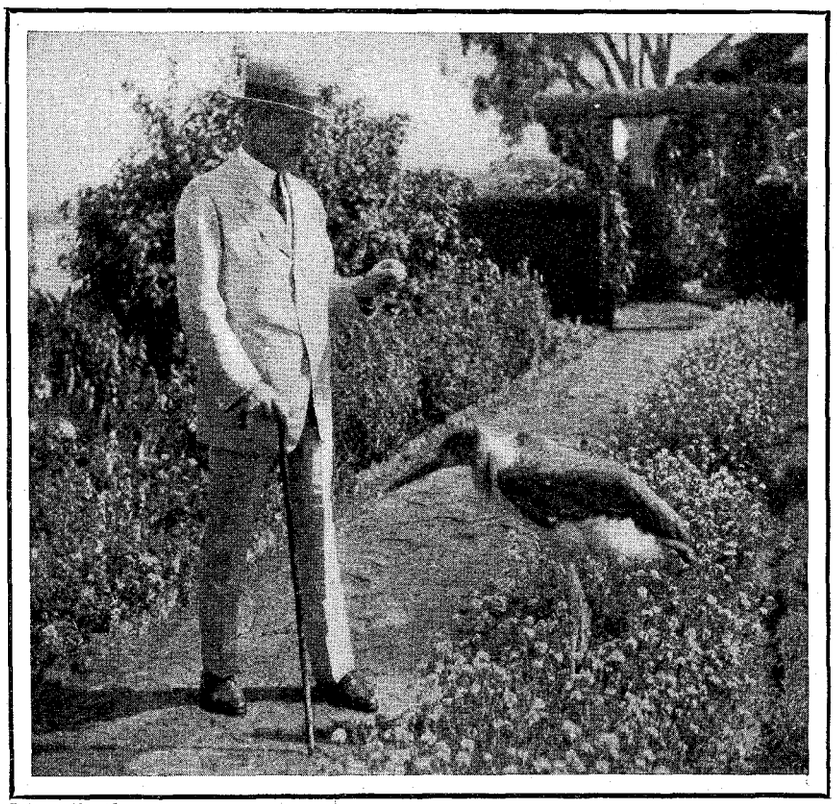
BY W. D. McCRACKAN

HOBBY-HORSES in the Jordan Valley, hobbled in the Plain of Jericho! Make-believe horses, put together of sticks and canvas, hitched in long rows on either side of drinking-troughs to deceive the Turks and their instructors, the Germans! Dummy camps and dummy tents; mules drawing heavy drags around at random to make a big dust and suggest traffic! What a joke! German airmen were allowed to draw near enough to see all this and were then driven off and never allowed to return. They reported to enemy headquarters that the Jordan Valley was full of British cavalry and that the British push north would doubtless advance that way.

All the while Allenby was shifting every horseman who could be spared over to the coast of the Philistines to make his great rush up that way, leaving the mock cavalry in the Jordan Valley and smuggling his real cavalry by night onto the broad bosom of the Plain of Sharon, hiding them by day in the deep clefts as they crossed the Judean Highlands. It was a neat trick. It worked wonderfully. In the daytime all was quiet, but at night everybody was on the move. The real cavalry was glad to get out of the awful Jordan Valley, stifling at 120°, and leave the mock cavalry behind to blister and warp. Every night, until the dawn set for the great race, masses of troops and transport kept moving towards the front, to get near the gate of the opening which was to be made in the Turkish line. It was a host pressing forward to sure victory, edging up every night closer, getting into firmer position, orderly according to plan.

Allenby and his brainy little chief of staff had worked it all out: At dawn on September 19, 1918, the artillery was to break up the Turkish trenches, the infantry was to make a hole and the cavalry would pour through and dash up the coast to the Plain of Esdraelon, and so get behind the Turks whom the British drove through Samaria into their arms. It worked like a charm. It was the neatest maneuver in the World War, and it brought about the beginning of the end of the World War.

The night before the orange groves of Jaffa and Sarona, the apricot and nectarine orchards of Ludd and Ramleh, were full to suffocation. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, Peerless trucks, Fords, and camels, amid the cactus hedges, everybody and everything was getting into final position, wrapped in clouds of dust, advancing like clockwork, on schedule time, pushing in perfect discipline towards the starting post of that terrific race, that epic ride which was to rid the Holy Land forever of its fearful Turkish taskmaster and bring the Oriental ally of the Central Powers to his knees. The horses champed at the bit and pawed the dust. They shook their heads impatiently. Their time had come at last in the World War to show their mettle. The men beside them were on tiptoe, every man set on the mark, waiting for the pistol shot. It was going to be a clean job. That was the night before.



International

VISCOUNT ALLENBY, NOW BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO EGYPT, WITH HIS PET STORK

One of the hobbies for which General Allenby is well known is his love for birds

Allenby said afterwards: "I was up at 5:30 in the morning, when the division was ready to attack. By a quarter past six three divisions of cavalry began to pour through the gap made. They were told to go right away through the Turkish army"—and they did. It was the prettiest stroke in the World War. Without an error made, the ball was hit square and landed on the green; the club followed through. Turks, Germans, and Austrians fled or surrendered or lay on the field. British Yeomanry and Australians with flashing swords, Indians with sparkling lances, swept by, swept on, squadron by squadron, trotting, galloping, holding the line as on parade, irresistible as law, determined as righteousness, over the land of the Philistines, acting a drama, fulfilling prophecy, racing against time into the Plain of Esdraelon, the Plain of Armageddon, back of the Turks.

The next afternoon by five o'clock the British cavalry had ridden into Nazareth, seized El Afule, Beisan, Megiddo (Armageddon), and was waiting for the beaten Turks to issue from the defiles of the mountains of Samaria. They came, fleeing in broken bits of an army, shot to pieces, without food or drink, helpless, hopeless. They had been trapped as prearranged in the land of Ephraim. The British wireless had called up the bombing fliers from the airdromes, and they had come, like birds of prey, in flocks to rain destruction on the moving columns of the Turks below. They would bomb the leading troops in the defiles, and presently the whole column would be piled up, a medley of men, guns, and transport. We turned away so as not to see. Wretched Turks, wretched rulers of the Holy Land! The survivors stumbled into the fateful Plain of Esdraelon, into the arms of the British cavalry. All that remained to be done was for the umpire to sound the trumpet. The maneuver was over and the prisoners could be counted.

On September 20, 1918, the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies were destroyed, the power of the Turkish Empire was broken. "This way, please," muttered the irrepressible Tommies, as they conducted the Turks into the vast barbed-wire inclosures hastily erected for their reception. There was no resentment in this police work. Just another day's work done in this curious task of regulation, administration, and organization which seems to fall to the British in outlandish places. The significant thing about it was that this particular police work took place in the

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Plain of Armageddon. When given a peerage Allenby took the title of Viscount of Megiddo, or Armageddon. Watch this Lord of Armageddon; he is among the great men who have great work to do for mankind.

But that was not all. Haifa fell, the British swam and fished in the Sea of Galilee, then Damascus fell, the Fourth Turkish Army was destroyed, Beirût was taken, Tripoli, Aleppo, and the head waters of the Euphrates. Far into Asia Minor British order penetrated. The Turks were obliged to withdraw their remnants to harmless distances. They were discredited, beaten, without equipment, without money. The Pax Britannica brooded over the Near East in 1918. Why does the Turk trouble the nations again in 1922? Why should he return to-day to vex the world, to massacre, as is his wont, to suck up the moisture of the Near East, to turn back the clock of progress, to make a desolation of every spot he touches? He was once undone, finished, *khalass*, as the Arabs say. What is it that has given him arms again and money to buy arms? What secret shame hides behind his resurgence into power after his power had been stripped from him by Allenby, Lord of Armageddon? Must Allenby meet him again in the Plain of Armageddon and defeat him a second time? Will the world wait until the Turk has gathered the vultures from out of Russia, Afghanistan, Persia, India, and the farthest East and raised rebellious hordes at the back of the Western Powers? The Holy Land is a sacred trust. The danger comes from the north. Let those whose right it is stand by, fully armed to overturn and overturn.

Allenby told me in the spring of 1920 that if the Turkish Peace Treaty was not signed soon we would have another war. The war came. Turkey is still in Europe. France, Italy, and Greece jockeyed each other for the position at the gate-post where Britain stood first; they scrambled for the heritage which was that of the men from the Isles of the Sea, from the antipodes, from the West Indies and India, of the men who had rid the Near East of the Turk. While his neighbors haggled, after his conquerors had returned to the ends of the earth, the Turk armed himself from a secret source and to-day he is still in Europe.

America was offered the mandate over Syria by its people. America was requested to take over Asia Minor. It was not ready. To-day its relief workers are exiled, their stores burned, their girl protégées stolen for Turkish harems. Oh, for an Allenby! Allenby is a name, and that name means in Arabic, in the language of the Koran, *Allah-neby*, Prophet of God.

Allenby to the rescue!

LET'S GET TOGETHER

BY A TEACHER

LAST June a great many children and parents and teachers faced disappointment and discouragement, and wondered why. The children for the most part agreed that their teachers expected too much of them and "never explained anything;" also that their parents "didn't understand." The parents with equal unanimity charged the children with being "so difficult these days" and the teachers with "being a mighty low-grade set." The teachers for their part comforted each other with the reflection that "the modern child simply doesn't know what real study means," and that "if parents would stop jazzing around and pay a little more attention to their main job of bringing up children teachers might have a chance."

Thus ended the last school year—substantially as the last fifty school years have ended—with each party of the educational triangle inwardly or outwardly throwing the blame for failure on the other two. Shall we begin this year in the same way? Perhaps we shall; but do we have to? Can't we get together and talk it over? Can't each of us get the other two points of view? Let's try.

Boys and girls, think back a bit. You know perfectly well that we teachers have offered you at least three times as much information as we have ever asked you to give back to us on final examinations. You say we never explain things. How about that time last winter when the arithmetic teacher was explaining just how it happened that you couldn't add three-fifths to seven-eighths and get ten-thirteenths? Do you remember what you were doing then? If you were not in some form of undetected mischief, then you were thinking of the coming snowball fight at recess or of some other equally unmathematical subject. And when the teacher said, "Does everybody understand? Is there any question?" you remained silent. She had explained and had offered to explain again, but you wouldn't listen. You wouldn't give her a chance.

And do you remember when dad looked over your report card and scolded you for having so many low marks? You thought he was pretty harsh and unsympathetic. Have you thought that perhaps his heart is so wrapped up in your success in life that your failure to do your best has been like a bit of cold steel entering that very vital part of him? Have you thought how you may perhaps feel some day when your children don't do their best? You say now that dad and mother "don't understand." Think it over. Perhaps they are actually looking back at their own childhood failures, and understand only too well what the habits of slackness acquired then have meant in their later lives.

Parents, you say that children are "so difficult these days." Why are they difficult? Is it not perhaps chiefly your own fault? Are you giving them a square deal? Have you learned to be loving but not indulgent? Have you learned to be inexorably firm but not harsh? Have you learned to give them the liberty that the child of to-day is rightfully coming into without failing to demand a concomitant sense of responsibility? Have you learned to listen to their confidences without tirades of criticism? Have you learned to be a pal without insisting upon being the boss pal? How much, in short, have you tried to get in touch with these "difficult modern children"?

And how about the "low-grade set of teachers" that you complain about? What makes us "low-grade"? Will you "high-grade" ladies and gentlemen come and take over our jobs for a little while, including the forty or fifty restless children, and the gloomy, stuffy rooms, and the hard, immovable benches, and the antiquated courses of study, and the rigid methods of discipline? Oh, yes—and including our salaries? If you could only take our places for a little while, gentle parents, you might see how even the best of us cease to be as "high-grade" as we should like to be. And after you had tried to teach the children now in our care you might think that our results do not measure up quite so badly, after all. Consider also that, if we are actually low-grade to start with, it is because you who have the power of the almighty dollar in your hands have offered so little remuneration that too few really high-grade persons can be tempted to enter the teaching profession. Also think over the amount of moral support you have given us when your children came home and criticised us. How often have you met such criticism with the loyal answer that there must be some misunderstanding which you can clear up by coming frankly and in friendly spirit to us? How often, instead, have you said, "Well, of all things! I never heard of such methods!"

And, fellow-teachers—for it is our turn now to examine our own hearts—how about the difficulties of teaching this *enfant terrible*, the modern child who has so many outside distractions and who "doesn't know what real study means"? Do the difficulties really lie in the child? Or do they lie in our failure to keep pace with the expanding nature of child life, our failure to un-

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derstand the new relationship between child and world, our failure to apply the best principles of education to the job of to-day? When the child of to-day rebels and says, "Why do I have to study that dry old stuff?" how many of us have ever answered, "I'm not sure. Let's talk it over and see why"? And if in talking it over with the child and his mates we come to see that there is something of justice on the side of the child, how many of us have been square enough to modify our course of study where it really ought to be modified? Again, when a whole class has been lethargic over our presentation of a really interesting and worth-while subject, how many of us have admitted to ourselves that we must be the ones to blame? How many of us have strenuously gone about casting out the beams from our own eyes before railing against the motes in the eyes of our children?

And how about our attitude toward the parents whom we declare to be "not on their jobs"? Have we ever thought how little we really know about whether the parents are "on their jobs" or not? We don't like parents to judge us by the tales our children tell of us. Is it fair to judge the parents by their children? There is a gulf of black ignorance lying between us and these parents. And we have been deepening it and widening it with each generation. What do we do when a parent appears at the schoolroom door? Is it not true that inwardly we sigh or curse according to our natures, while outwardly we preserve an attitude of chilly courtesy or hypocritical delight—unless we break loose and use the opportunity to inveigh against the child of that parent? How often do we say, frankly and in a truly friendly spirit: "Well, Mrs. Blank, I *am* glad to see you. Won't you sit down and visit us this morning and then come and talk with me after the children have gone home? No, Jimmy is not doing as well as he could, but I believe we can solve his problem if you'll just come and give me what light you have on the subject." I warrant that not many of us greet our parents in any such spirit. But we ought to. That is our salvation—getting together with the parents in behalf of the children.

Failure to get the other fellow's point of view—that is the great stumbling-block in the way of educating our children. And, after all, it is we teachers and we parents—for the writer has children himself—who are to blame. At least we are old enough and ought to be wise enough to reform. Our children cannot be reached until after we have reformed. Possibly their reformation will go hand in hand with our own. Yes, probably it will, for they are wonderful little persons when it comes to responding to the influences about them. By all means, then, let us begin to hunt the other fellow's point of view.

In thinking of our children let us remember that from the moment of birth they begin to have rights of individuality which grow and expand month by month, and that never in all the life of a child has any parent a right to invade the individuality of his child by his own individuality, or to try to shape the life of his child for the carrying out of parental ambition. We must help our children to find themselves. *But* for our protection, the protection of others in the world, and for the child's own benefit, we must teach a child not to invade or violate the rights of others. We must be firm and constant in our efforts at this sort of discipline. And we must be reasonable—checking childish impulses only when we can show clearly that the safety of the child or the rights of others demand the check.

But it is in getting together as teachers and parents that we can perhaps accomplish the most immediate good. So let us consider ways and means. In the first place, we must frame our minds without antagonism. Each of us must assume that, while the other has probably grave faults and is perhaps not thoroughly competent, he is nevertheless really eager to do the right thing. Each of us must admit to himself that, while he is trying to do the right thing, there is no doubt that he is often failing. Each of us must realize that just as he could give good advice to the other so the other could give good advice to him. And then in humble but frank and friendly spirit each should seek the other.

For instance—and I am taking a real case that has come within my experience—Johnny is falling further and further behind in his lessons. He seems dull and uninterested. Yet now and then there is a flash of unusual intelligence. The teacher is puzzled and doesn't know quite what to make of it. After much consideration of the problem on the part of the teacher, a letter goes to Johnny's father: "Dear Mr. Blank, will you call me up soon and make an appointment to talk with me about Johnny? We don't seem to be getting the best out of him, and I want your advice." The father comes.

"I want you to understand," says he, "that Mrs. Blank and I are mightily pleased with what you have already done for Johnny. We know he is still not doing all he can, but we don't blame you a bit. Probably it is our own fault mostly. What have you to suggest?"

"I don't want to suggest anything," says the teacher, "until you tell me what you think I can do that I'm not doing."

Whereat the father laughs deprecatingly, hesitates, but finally admits two things: First, that Johnny can't seem to understand the grammar work required of him; and, second, that Johnny has a notion that teacher is down on him.

The teacher considers, resolves to have a quiet personal talk with Johnny, and makes sure that these two obstacles to Johnny's progress shall be removed.

"And now," says Johnny's father, "how about us? What can we do?"

It is the teacher's turn to hesitate deprecatingly, but Johnny's father looks friendly and eager to be advised, so the teacher speaks:

"It seems to me that Johnny eats altogether too much candy. Has he perhaps too much pocket money not earned by himself?"

The father thinks a bit, admits the probability, and plans reform. The teacher goes on:

"Johnny is often late. He looks sleepy. Does he get to bed early enough?"

Johnny's father blushes.

"I'm afraid not," he says. "The evening is the only chance I get to talk with him, and I guess I let him sit up too late. What do you think is a proper hour for a twelve-year-old?"

The teacher gives his opinion modestly; the father agrees and promises to set forward the bed-time hour; they talk over a few more points about Johnny's régime; and finally they begin to talk about Johnny himself—what his chief interests are, how cleverly he has constructed his wireless set from almost nothing, and what a really intelligent conversationalist he is. The teacher and father separate greatly encouraged, resolved to improve in their handling of Johnny and, above all, inspired by the discovery of a very real common interest in Johnny.

This was not a super-teacher or a super-parent. It was a pair of average human beings blessed by the sane impulse to bury antagonism and to co-operate for the benefit of a perfectly average boy whom they had been mishandling because they didn't know all points of view. And the co-operation is equally as valuable when it is initiated in a friendly and frank way by the parent as when it comes from the teacher.

Let us hope that more such average parents and teachers will be blessed this year with the impulse to co-operate, to get together for the benefit of more average boys and girls.

The problem of Johnny and his sister, whatever their real names may be, is one which is never far from the mind of the public. Hubert V. Coryell has given us another article dealing with Johnny and his favorite authors, which is a sequel to his widely read article on Johnny and his favorite books.

Mr. C. K. Taylor, whose articles on height-weight standards for boys and girls were one of the notable features of The Outlook during the past year, discusses in another article the problem of finding out what Johnny is good for and how he can be helped.

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THE BOOK TABLE

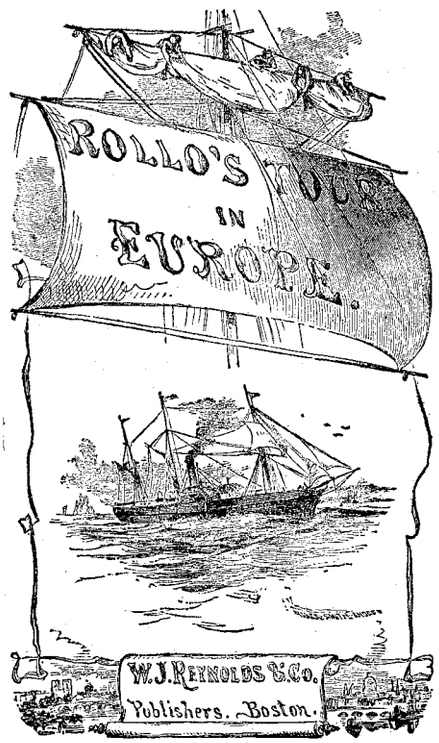
BOOKS I HAVE LOVED AND LOST

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

IT is best to be off with the old love before we are on with the new; and this is as true of books as it is of girls. Until modern science can supply a book-lover with an elastic house adorned with an extensible library as easily adjusted to an unexpected company of guests as is a dining-table, until this devoutly-to-be-desired guerdon is granted to us, we have to clear out our shelves now and again to make room for newcomers. We have perforce to get rid of the volumes which have ceased to please and to provide shelf-room for the volumes which have more recently attracted us. Yet as soon as the discarded tomes have been irrevocably dispersed—sold or given away—we begin to doubt our own judgment and to yearn over the dear departed. But it is in vain that we wish them back and that we wonder why it was we were foolish enough to let them go. Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: It ought not to have been.

Although I was not born in a library, as Lord Beaconsfield boasted he had been, I grew up in a home where books were made welcome and where I was encouraged to read them and to own them. I can recall that I was not yet proficient in the art of reading when I became the owner of the ten volumes narrating the adventures and misadventures of Rollo in Europe; and as soon as I was able I read them again and again. Before I was seven I had crossed the ocean four times, twice over to Europe and twice back; and I retained vivid visual recollections of the places to which Rollo and his sister traveled. (What was the name of that sister? I remember that she took her canary with her—but, although this fact is adhesive in my memory, her name I cannot now replevin after more than threescore years.) What most delighted me then was the unsuspecting visit of the boy and girl to the Hippodrome in Paris one Sunday afternoon when they had followed the crowd and made their way fortuitously into the huge circus tent—which (in their American innocence of Parisian manners and customs) they mistook for a camp-meeting. They discovered where they were only when the splendidly adorned horses pranced into the arena; and then they decorously withdrew. Or did they remain? Really my septuagenarian memory plays me strange tricks. I can see the pair of them slipping in, merged in a flock of French children; but I cannot now follow them out.

Where are those ten volumes now? I wish I had them. They were cased in wine-colored cloth, with an embossed side-stamp of a fashion now no longer seen. And where are the entrancing tomes of Mayne Reid—"Osceola" and the "Scalp-Hunters"? They are lost, strayed or stolen, long years ago, and my five-foot shelf of boy's books knows them no more. Do the boys of to-day know them, I wonder? If not, my grandson is not now as fortunate as I was. Only a decade after I had become acquainted with these masterpieces I had the joy of meeting the author at a round-up of men of letters (at Mr. Hamersley's, I think)—a gathering to which I had then no claim to be admitted, for I was only a college boy. I saw Mayne Reid face to face, and I noted that one of his shirt studs had fallen out. I did not have speech with him; but my eyes paid him the tribute of boyish admiration. He had recently returned from England on the same boat with a friend of mine, who told me later that when the ship ran into a storm, so severe that the passengers were ordered below, he had heard Mayne Reid say almost under his breath, "I led the forlorn hope at Chapultepec, and am I now to be drowned here like a rat in a box?"



TITLE PAGE OF ONE OF THE ROLLO BOOKS, BY JACOB ABBOTT

It was a Christmas before or a Christmas after I had "Osceola" and the "Scalp-Hunters" given to me that I received the "Gorilla-Hunters" and the "Coral Island" of Robert Michael Ballantyne—the "Ballantyne the brave" whom Stevenson companions with "Cooper of the Wood and Wave." I fear that the years have dealt hardly with his fame and that the younger generation does not now share the pleasure I had in his pages threescore years ago. When my friend Clayton Hamilton was editing and annotating "Treasure Island" as a school text-book for supplementary reading (painful words, indeed), he came to inquire if I knew who this Ballantyne might be that R. L. S. held in honorable memory. But when I read the "Knights of the Joyous Venture," one of the best of the tales of "Puck of Pook's Hill"—if it is possible to make a choice where all are transcendent—I rejoiced to observe that Puck's young friends, Una and Dan, had enjoyed the blessed privilege of reading the "Gorilla-Hunters." But I have not seen this book these many years, nor the "Coral Island" either. All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I drop a silent tear; and then I ask why it is that no American publisher has seen fit to reprint these cherished classics of my boyhood—the best of Mayne Reid and Ballantyne, the "Green Mountain Boys" of Judge Thompson, and the thrilling "Nick of the Woods" of Richard Montgomery Bird, that fearsome tale of the mysterious and appalling Jibbenainosay. Of a truth such a publisher would reap a rich reward.

How it was that these books of my boyhood deserted me I cannot guess. All I am sure of is that they are no longer mine. Like Hans Breitmann's party, they have gone "avay in the ewigkeit." I do know what happened to some other books that were mine a little later in my youth, treasured tomes dealing with the art and mystery of conjuring. Before I was fourteen I was the happy possessor of the "Magician's Own Book," published by Dick & Fitzgerald, generous benefactors of boyhood; and a year later in Paris I found the French treatise on prestidigitation which had been the font and origin of this American manual of magic. Soon I also acquired the memoirs of Robert-Houdin, master of the art. In the decades that followed I kept on adding to my collection, delighting in the succession of clever dissertations by "Professor Hoffmann" and enjoying hugely "Our Magic" by Maskelyne and Devant. I gathered volume after volume year after year, and I guarded them jealously, grateful for the pleasure I had had in their perusal; and I am glad to know that they are now safe on the shelves of the library of the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University.

There are other collections, begun in the early years of my manhood, when I was allured into rambling along the by-ways of the curiosities of literature. In time I had got together nearly a dozen volumes devoted to macaronic poetry, and a dozen or more devoted to the art of the fan-maker and a score devoted to the art of the bookbinder. I must have picked up here and there in Europe

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more than a score of volumes setting forth the history of playing cards, catalogues of collections of them, and discussions of their use and abuse in games of chance. These several accumulations I sold, pitilessly ousting them, one after another, as my affection waned and as I moved along to worship at new shrines. I cannot deny that I have more than once had occasion to regret my cruel treatment of these lost loves, maidens all forlorn, dispersed at random, and deprived of the congenial companionship to which they had perhaps become accustomed. My deeds be on my head; and I can blame no one but myself.

There are, however, a host of other books for which my shelves now yawn and which I did not part with voluntarily. They have unaccountably vanished. Like Catiline, they have gone, departed, escaped, broken out. Even to my best friend I have never been rash enough to say, "Come and take a choice of all my library"—as Shakespeare makes a feeble-minded creature say in "Titus Andronicus." I may have lent one or another in a trusting moment and after dinner; but I can never have consented to the abstraction of all of the disparate volumes for which I now yearn. Where are the two little paper-covered sixteenmos (or *infra*) in which I first read "Daisy Miller" and "An International Episode"? I have recently re-read with renewed approbation these first fruits of Henry James's cosmopolitan investigations; they are now to be had in a single seemly tome in the "Modern Library" with an appreciation by Howells as cordially enthusiastic as it is keenly critical. But I cannot help wishing I had them again in their original form, as members of "Harper's Half Hour Series"—a series which contained a heterogeny of lively tales, including, if my memory does not play me false (as perhaps it does), the "Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," which Laurence Oliphant wrote in the hospitable home of S. L. M. Barlow at Glen Cove.

There was then—forty years ago, alas!—another paper-covered series, the so-called "Standard Library." I find I still have the "Essays of George Eliot" collected by Nathan Sheppard and containing several articles not included in her "complete" works. But I have lost another volume of that series that I once possessed, the "Archibald Malmaison" of Julian Hawthorne, the story which witnessed that he was the son of his father. Nor have I been able to find what I once owned, the "Fables" of George T. Lanigan—"anywhere, anywhere, out of the World." Who was bold enough to borrow that little volume? Or did a false friend steal it? It was small enough and thin enough to hide itself in a felonious pocket. It had illustrations by F. S. Church—illustrations worthy of the delectable text. Also missing and unaccounted for is my copy of Stockton's "Rudder Grange," with its illustrations by Arthur B. Frost, little masterpieces of pictorial humor, at once firm and delicate. Is it because these favorite authors were makers of light literature that their volumes have been so volatile? Or am I the victim of deliberate and indefensible villainy? He who steals my purse, steals trash, but he who robs me of my books is—well, I do not dare to print my opinion of him.

My sentiments were voiced nearly half a century ago by Laman Blanchard in his quatrains on the "Art of Book-Keeping:"

How hard, when those who do not wish
To lend (that's lose) their books,
Are snared by anglers—folks that fish
With literary hooks. . . .

For pamphlets lent I look around,
For tracts my tears are spilt;
But when they take a book that's bound,
'Tis surely extra-guilt. . . .

If once a book you let them lift,
Another they conceal;
For though I caught them stealing Swift,
As swiftly went my Steele. . . .

I Prior sought, but could not see
The Hood so late in front;
And when I turned to hunt for Lee,
Oh! where was my Leigh Hunt? . . .

But all I think I shall not say,
Nor let my anger burn;
For as they never found in Gay,
They have not left me Sterne.

It is not the standard authors that I mourn, for them I can find in the club library. It is for books of less outstanding fame, which are not so easy to get at. When I had finished the "Age of Innocence," I looked in vain for three other novels of New York with stories set in the same innocuous epoch; Orpheus C. Kerr's "Avery Glibun," Dr. Mayo's "Never Again," and William H. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince."

In like manner, after I had feasted on the hinted but untold horrors of Henry James's "Turn of the Screw," I looked high and low for the "Green Tea" of Sheridan Le Fanu, for the tales of FitzJames O'Brien, and for Jean Richepin's "Morts Bizarres." Nor could I find Mrs. Oliphant's "Little Pilgrim" or her "Beleaguered City." Once I had a rich collection of tales such as the Fat Boy in the "Pickwick Papers" would have reveled in, tales that "would make your flesh creep." As it is, I must go to bed shiverless, with no hope of a nightmare, despite my former ownership of a nest of them. It is small consolation that I have at last laid hands on Bayard Taylor's delightful "Diversions of the Echo Club" and on Frederick Beecher Perkins's "Devil-Puzzlers." What do these trovers profit me, if all their lovely companions are faded and gone? Unlike the Cheshire cat, they have faded away and not left even the grin behind them.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

BREATH OF SCANDAL (THE). By Edwin Balmer. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.90.

A novel of contemporary American family life, sometimes uncomfortable in its realism, but in its happenings a strong argument against conventional ignorance. In this case it is the father of the family against whom the breath of scandal stirs, and the volcanic results teach his daughter that innocence is not safety from injury.

INSTRUMENT OF THE GODS (AN). By Lincoln Colcord. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Tales of the sea and its ships and sailors, enlivened by "chanteys" and ballads of the sea. The volume has variety of scene and incident.

NORTHWEST. By Harold Bindloss. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.75.

"A tale of endeavor, of mystery, and of love, in the wilds of the Canadian Rockies. A weakling, idling away his life and fortune in drinking and gambling, easy prey to the professional crooks into whose clutches he falls, is given his chance to become a man"—thus the publishers correctly describe this volume.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

LARNED HISTORY. By J. N. Larned. Vol. I. The C. A. Nichols Publishing Company, Springfield, Massachusetts.

This is the first volume of a twelve-volume compendium of history put together on an original plan. It is based on a five-volume reference work prepared about thirty years ago by Professor Larned, called "History for Ready Reference," and now very much enlarged in scope and contents. It is arranged in encyclopædia form and the articles appear in alphabetical order. They are chiefly composed of extracts from histories, newspapers, magazines, and textbooks, and in this way are chosen to represent "the better and newer literature of history." It is evident at a glance that a great deal of pains and hard work have been put on the preparation of this work, and the first volume indicates that it will be valuable. It is fully illustrated with reproductions of photographs and with maps.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS (THE). By Le Roy Jeffers, A.C., F.R.G.S. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $5.

Exceptionally well printed photographs of some of America's most beautiful scenic attractions accompany the interesting textual descriptions of this volume. The author, who is Librarian of the American Alpine Club, is thoroughly conversant with this theme and has made a valuable addition to the works descriptive of the continent's wonderlands.

TALES OF LONELY TRAILS. By Zane Grey. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

One scarcely expects the accounts of real adventure by a writer of "thrillers" in fiction to be as absorbing as his efforts in imaginary description, but Zane Grey in these pages keeps his readers' pulse-beats going fast. Bear-fights, lion-hunts, and exploring and hunting trips in little-known regions of the West are described with a zest that imparts its spirit to the reader.

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Thrift and Prosperity

WITH FACTS BEFORE YOU, it is a question of conscience—of patriotism—of the honor of Uncle Sam—of justice for ALL who toil with hand or brain.

There are not "two sides" to such questions. That is why we meet no opposition but "silence"—side-stepping—camouflage. The book more than confirms every claim of the advertisements. Incidentally, it is a question of dollars in your pocket—many of them—reduced taxes, better business, because of general prosperity.

The Gist of It All

The nation has had a Postal Savings Bank since January, 1911.

Every other savings bank in the world makes at least the pretense of serving the interest of depositors, getting for them the largest possible returns consistent with safety and availability.

The Postal Savings Bank has been shackled by the opposite rule, attempting to get from depositors as much money as possible for the least possible interest, paying them only 2 per cent per annum, on money left in the bank at least one year. In practice this return is less than 1½ per cent. Furthermore, the law permits the funds now in the Postal Savings Bank to be loaned to commercial banks at 2¼ per cent, the banks loaning it to the Government, and to the people, at anywhere from two to four and five times that rate, and yet at no time has the market price for money on the solidest security been less than 3½ to 4 per cent, and today, as everyone knows, is 6½ to 8 and 9 per cent. It is now proposed:

First—The Postal Savings Bank shall be open and accessible to all without limit as to amounts that may be deposited, and interest thereon paid for any period of time, as is customary with commercial banks.

Second—These deposits shall be loaned at the market price for money on security that is good beyond question. This should make, in these times, the net income for deposits at least 6 per cent, gradually diminishing to 5 or less as world prosperity returns.

Third—Four per cent semi-annual compound interest will go directly to depositors.

Fourth—The balance of the profits shall be paid twice a year into the United States Treasury, thus making possible the reduction of taxes and thereby benefiting the whole citizenship, including, of course, the depositors. This, it is estimated, should bring into the U. S. Treasury, **without taxing anybody one cent,** an annual income of at least $120,000,000, to possibly $300,000,000 or more.

Fifth—Every banking institution in the United States in good standing may become an agent for the Postal Savings Bank, both to receive deposits and to make loans, receiving for such service a small commission on both deposits and loans.

The Postal Savings Bank will thus become the greatest and strongest bank in the world, one vast national reservoir of the people's savings, available for loans to all who furnish proper security. There will be no favoritism to any class or interests—practically no limitation to loans except the limitation of good security and use in harmony with public good.

Sixth—The present gold standard is not affected and will be permanently maintained, yet gold is made no longer either fetish or a scarecrow.

Seventh—The Postal Savings Bank will be placed beyond the power of domination by any interest or class. It will have no power of either inflation or contraction, these powers being left in the exclusive possession of the existing Federal Reserve Banks.

Eighth—It will quickly mobilize and put into ordinary bank channels over three billion dollars ($3,000,000,000) of money not now in any bank—the identical kind of money that is now the foundation resource of all banks.

Ninth—With this bill in operation there will be scores of millions of depositors, instead of half a million as at present, with deposits exceeding thirty billions, possibly soon nearer one hundred billions, instead of one hundred and fifty-five million deposits as when this is written.

To Men of Business

To men of business, "big" and "little." To farmers—to all who toil.

To stimulate "thrift and saving" among the millions who labor—such as the world has never before seen.

To stabilize business, build confidence, pour the oil of peace and prosperity on the troubled waters of unrest.

To get for YOU who are now "thrifty" 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually, on your "daily balance" of every surplus dollar you possess—even the dollars in your pocket, cash drawer and safe.

To get for YOU whenever you want to "borrow" money, all you want and **can adequately secure,** for "long time" or "short time," at the "market price for money."

Without an iota of "fiat" fallacy, without an atom of "inflation."

Without a shadow of "injustice" or of "favoritism" to any "class" or "interest." To do all this:

Unfetter the existing Postal Savings Bank, now "shackled"—"hamstrung"—by cunning, short-sighted greed.

Bankers with Brains, Vision,

Conscience and Patriotism (plenty of all four cordially recognized) will see, not antagonism, but co-operation in an unshackled Postal Savings Bank.

Bank prosperity goes naturally with industrial prosperity which the freed Postal Bank will enormously stimulate.

PATRIOTISM—the freed Postal will absorb the entire National debt and provide resource practically unlimited for National emergencies, at low interest, without perceptibly trenching on commercial funds.

CONSCIENCE—it is not believable that honorable bankers approve of the way Uncle Sam has been "used" to get the money of Postal Bank depositors at one-third to one-fifth of the "market price for money"—95 per cent of it going to bankers' use.

PROFIT—legitimate, honorable, in return for economic service, will go to bankers in commissions on both deposits and loans of the Postal Bank—profits 100 times greater than had in the past from "skinned" depositors.

Three Billion Dollars

"REAL MONEY"—INTEREST FREE

No "bluff" about it, no "magic," no "fiat" fallacy, no "inflation"—nobody disputes the facts in the case.

One hundred and twenty million dollars or more in taxes, yearly, saved right in your pocket and mine!

All made available quickly by a little "practical sense" and JUSTICE—unfetter our existing Postal Savings Bank, now "hamstrung" by short-sighted selfishness and greed.

Balking Bandits and Burglars

No more U. S. mail robberies; no more pay-roll "hold-ups;" INCIDENTAL results of an unfettered Postal Savings Bank, now "hamstrung" by cunning, short-sighted greed.

Every certificate of deposit, whether $1 or $1,000, is "to order," or "to bearer" at the option of its owner; if "to order" bandit or burglar can't "cash" or "pass" without identification and consequent arrest—no inducement to steal or rob.

Another INCIDENTAL result is, certificates of deposit are good anywhere in the United States—or world—the same as "gold certificates," thus doing away with present enormous cost of "bank exchange," and risk of money transportation.

An unfettered Postal Savings Bank, now "hamstrung" by cunning, short-sighted greed, would bring billions of dollars to bankers—bring tens of billions of dollars to men who toil—justly, expediently, bring prosperity and "peace"—in exchange for the "economic war" of the past—and of the present.

For details, facts uncontroverted, arguments unanswered—unanswerable—see "THRIFT AND PROSPERITY," by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, and John B. Alden, Neshanic, N. J., farmer, ex-editor and book publisher; $1 at book stores, or free at Public Libraries.

PUBLIC OPINION is irresistible. YOU help make it. READ the book for facts, simple, overwhelming logic. SEND THIS to Congressmen, Senators, Editors, Public Men; ask them "Why not?" Tell your thought. Inclose in all letters. Discuss with neighbors. These slips for letters at rate of 5 for 1c, postpaid, from Alden.

Honesty is the best POLICY. Godliness is PROFITABLE—economic truth, not buncombe, not cant. Pleased customers more PROFITABLE than "skinned" customers. Dropping water wears stone—*Keep at it.* Ink beats dynamite. Pen mightier than sword—*swing it!*

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A Human Life vs $10

IN more than a million homes little boys and little girls will go to bed tonight with the hidden danger of fire in every room—and no protection.

A Pyrene Fire Extinguisher is the ideal fire fighter for the home—always ready—always effective.

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A TALK ON PICTURE MAKING[1]

BY HENRY HOYT MOORE

Art Manager of The Outlook
Member Executive Committee Pictorial Photographers of America

THERE is a distinction between making a picture and making a photograph with a camera. A picture must please us with an element of beauty; a photograph may be merely a record of a fact. It sometimes depends on our point of view whether we regard a photograph as belonging in the first classification or the second. I once made a photograph of a shoemaker at his bench. I was much pleased with it. When I showed it to him, he said: "Heavens! is that me?" The light and shade in the little shop, the modeling, and even the wrinkles on his face, were most agreeable in my sight and made the photograph to me a picture; but to him there appeared only the fact that he was getting old. Leaving the personal element aside, perhaps this *was* a picture; but, at any rate, the thing I want to emphasize is this—the difference between making mere records and making photographs that have an art element.

Lots of people say, "It's all in the lens." If they see a photograph that is at all unusual, they say: "What a good lens you must have!" It's a little like saying to an artist who paints fine landscapes, "What good brushes you must have!" The truth is, you don't need an expensive lens to make good pictures. A costly lens will make sharp and mathematically correct photographs and it will make them in the thousandth part of a second; but it won't make a real picture any better than the lens in your brownie. There! I suppose I ought not to use any word that sounds like advertising an article; but if I say brownie or kodak in this talk, please understand that in using those words I refer to small cameras of any make. These small cameras in their cheapest form are perfectly capable of making pictorial photographs. When you buy one of them that is fitted with a costly lens, you can take better snap-shots of race-horses and railway trains with it, and sometimes you can get photographs with it on rainy days, but otherwise you are no nearer to making pictures than with the cheap lens. The man or boy or girl who goes into a store and buys a lens costing $400, in a "box"—that is, a camera—costing $200 (and you can easily spend that amount for your outfit)—is really no better equipped for picture-making under ordinary conditions than the possessor of a little film camera costing $2. That seems a strong statement, but listen. A man I know who has traveled all over this country and taken charming photo-

[1] Mr. Moore's Talk on Picture Making has already reached the many thousands who "listen in" on the broadcasting from WJZ—the Newark station of the Westinghouse Electric Company. In the thought that it would have an equal interest for Outlook subscribers it is published here.—The Editors.

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graphs to illustrate his fascinating books carried an old camera with a cheap, old-fashioned lens and a home-made shutter. I once asked him, "How do you make quick exposures with that shutter?" He answered, "I put a lot of extra rubber bands on it." His books are filled with attractive and in many cases admirable pictures that he made with this simple outfit. You can find his books in almost any public library and judge for yourselves as to their merit. You naturally ask his name. Without consulting him, I take the liberty of saying that his name is Clifton Johnson and the books bear the title of "Highways and Byways" in many parts of our country and in foreign lands.

And, to draw a leaf from my own experience, let me say that a few years ago I went up to the State of Maine with an expensive photographic outfit. I had an 8 x 10 camera, and an anastigmatic lens, double-coated plates, color filters, and so on. I carried this heavy outfit around the rocks and up the hills of Maine till I was weary—and got some fairly good results; but one day I shook this outfit and borrowed a brownie from a friend and with it got what the critical ones called a real picture—a snap that caught a fleeting impression of sand and sea and sunset clouds and a human figure, that couldn't have been captured with a big view camera.

Another amateur photographer, whose work can be seen in almost any of the current exhibitions of photographic art, gets his original negatives with a film camera of the 2¼ x 3¼ sort. He works them up into larger negatives and prints and gets effects that are properly described as "stunning."

Well, how are these things done? In the first place, you must, as a rule, learn how to develop your own films or plates and make prints from them. Is this troublesome and expensive? When I began to do my own developing, after an apprenticeship of the "you press the button and we do the rest" variety, I asked an experienced friend what I needed. "It's easy," he said. "All you need is a five-cent developing powder, a pound of hypo, a graduate glass, and two small trays. On second thought," he added, "I'll say you don't need the graduate. You can mix the developer in one of the trays. After you develop the film in one tray and fix it in the other, tell the missus you want to borrow her kitchen, and then wash your film in the sink." This man made two mistakes. First, he didn't realize the fascination of photography, which makes you want to buy more and more material. Second, he didn't know my missus.

Nevertheless, the initial expense of a developing outfit is really small and the satisfaction is large.

When you have learned to develop and print your snap-shots, you should get an enlarging outfit. You can pay $450 for this, or you can get one for $3.71. You can make exhibition pitcures with either kind. The majority of the pictures shown in the photographic exhibitions are what are called bromide enlarge-

Magic

Lies in pretty teeth—Remove that film

Why will any woman in these days have dingy film on teeth?

There is now a way to end it. Millions of people employ it. You can see the results in glistening teeth everywhere you look.

This is to offer a ten-day test, to show *you* how to beautify the teeth.

Film is cloudy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to the teeth, enters crevices and stays. When left it forms the basis of tartar. Teeth look discolored more or less.

But film does more. It causes most tooth troubles. It holds food substances which ferment and form acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

You leave it

Old ways of brushing leave much of that film intact. It dims the teeth and, night and day, threatens serious damage. That's why so many well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. Tooth troubles have been constantly increasing. So dental science has been seeking ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found. They mean so much that leading dentists the world over now advise them.

A new-type tooth paste has been perfected, correcting some old mistakes. These two film combatants are embodied in it. The name is Pepsodent, and by its use millions now combat that film.

Two other foes

It also fights two other foes of teeth. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. To digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. To neutralize mouth acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus Pepsodent brings to people new conceptions of clean teeth.

Lives altered

Whole lives may be altered by this better tooth protection. Dentists now advise that children use Pepsodent from the time the first tooth appears. It will mean a new dental era.

The way to know this is to send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

See and feel the new effects, then read the reasons in the book we send.

If you count such things important, cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now endorsed by authorities and advised by leading dentists practically all the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 959

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 397, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

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Only one tube to a family

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To the lands of age-old civilizations with their never-failing interest, their wealth of Art, History, and Natural splendors

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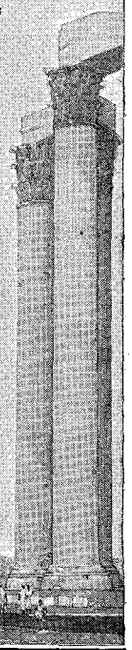
Limited to 500 Guests

A complete change; new countries, enchanting scenery; different people. Sixty-seven glorious days — with a long stay in Egypt and Palestine.



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YOUR WANTS in every line of household, educational business, or personal service—domestic workers, teachers, nurses, business or professional assistants, etc., etc.—whether you require help or are seeking a situation, may be filled through a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook. If you have some article to sell or exchange, these columns may prove of real value to you as they have to many others. Send for descriptive circular and order blank AND FILL YOUR WANTS. Address

Department of Classified Advertising
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

THE INNER SECRET

The Most Remarkable Book of the Year

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"The Inner Secret" or ***"That Something Within"*** is a remarkable book which explains the ***inner power*** each one possesses, which, if understood, will give you the things you want—***health, wealth, fame*** and ***personal power.*** It shows plainly why one man gets the things which make life worth while—motor cars, fine homes, personality and rugged health, while others must grub along year after year with hardly the bare necessities of existence.

Through the generosity of a wealthy man who read and admired ***"The Inner Secret"*** we are enabled to print and distribute a Special Edition of this remarkable ***$1.00 Book for 10 cents.***

Your rapid climb to ***greater success*** will date from your reading of ***"The Inner Secret."*** It will awaken your latent forces and give you a new viewpoint on life. Don't delay. Send for a copy ***NOW.*** It may be the most important step of your life.

Personal Power Co. 1267 Park Pl. W., Dept D, Detroit

A TALK ON PICTURE MAKING

(Continued)

ments, and they are made with these enlarging cameras.

Before you get into the exhibitions, however, you should attend some of them and see "what's what." Many of the art museums throughout the country have within the last few years given space to photographic exhibitions, and the beauty of the prints shown will be surprising to people who have been accustomed to seeing only the ordinary snap-shots. Then perhaps there is a camera club in your vicinity which holds exhibitions from time to time. These are often good to see.

In making enlargements there are some tricks to learn—I use the word in no disparaging sense. The most important of these, perhaps, is the use of what is called a soft-focus or diffusing lens. This is a lens which is so constructed that it does away with the wiry sharpness that the beginner in photography admires. It gives "atmosphere" to a picture when properly used—either in an enlargement or in making the original negative—something of the quality of impressionism which makes the paintings of the great modern masters so much admired. But you don't have to begin with the soft-focus lens in making your enlargements. Learn to see pictures around you and try to get them in your original negatives and you will have good results with any enlarging lens. When you take a portrait, don't have the subject stand stiffly erect, hands at side, staring into your lens. When you try for a landscape effect, don't take it at noon, in a strong, hard light, but get plenty of soft afternoon shadows in your picture. Don't be afraid of photographing against the light, provided you don't have the sun shining directly into your lens. Try photographing your best girl on the shadow side of her face and see how beautiful she will look—though of course she'd look beautiful anyway. That reminds me that women often make the best photographers as well as the best subjects for photography. A woman amateur photographer last year won from a field of over a thousand competitors the $100 prize offered by a Seattle firm for the best picture, and women and girls are represented in all the best photographic exhibitions. It's a good thing to have a woman criticise your pictures. The only fault I find with her as a critic is that too often she thinks it impolite or unkind to use the word "rotten."

I'll close with telling you how a woman helped me in a photographic emergency. I was photographing scenery on a New England lake for a magazine—you know you can sell your good pictures to the magazines and newspapers, don't you?—but that's another story. Well, when I was getting off the rowboat I dropped my camera into the water. I said, "Oh dear!" My dear fished the camera out and I put it in the sun to dry. It seemed not badly damaged when I later examined it, but the

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FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

—MADE AT KEY WEST—

FALL EDITION
Childs' Garden Guide
Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths Crocus, Freesias—all these lovely Spring flowers should be planted NOW. Immense stocks of Peonies, Iris, Phlox and scores of most popular hardy Perennials to make flower gardens that last for years. You should get this helpful Garden Guide, including premium offer.
If not a recent customer, write for it TODAY— mentioning this paper.
John Lewis Childs Inc.
Floral Park-N.Y.

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shutter refused to work. I fussed over it a while, then gave it up. Some carpenters were at work near by and got interested in my trouble. One of them, an ingenious young chap, worked over the shutter for an hour. Nothing doing. I took it to the wife and said, "Guess I'll have to send it to New York. Goodness knows when we'll get it back—and my work only half done." I went to the hotel desk and wrote a letter to the camera people about it. Came back to get the camera. The lady said, "Do you know, this shutter works all right now! I fixed it with a hair-pin."

AN APPRECIATIVE READER

I AM sending you a snap-shot of one who probably ranks among your youngest appreciators, Jean Stewart Navarre. She represents the third generation in a family which has for many years weekly turned to your magazine

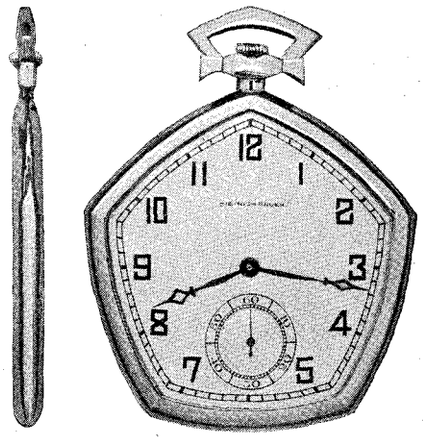
for information and for inspiration. I sometimes wonder why she always selects The Outlook when she sits down to "read," but it is so gratifying to have her seem instinctively to choose good company. Your magazine is a constant refreshment to my spirit, which seems so often to be growing worn and discouraged in this battle of earning a living and of trying to make the living worth the earning on a Michigan farm in these last years. It reassures me of the happy truth that the world is as full of people fine, brave, and big as it seems to be of the gossipy, the ignorant, and the greedy. And for that, words are inarticulate to tell you how deeply I thank you. Most cordially yours,

LILLIAN S. NAVARRE.

Monroe, Michigan.

Perhaps to some men the most appealing feature of the Pentagon is its practical shape. Others no doubt admire the sheer beauty of it—or possibly its striking individuality. In any event, the Pentagon—Gruen's newest achievement—has attained national vogue almost overnight. At the leading jewelers.

No. X-101—Ultrathin Pentagon, (shape patented) solid green gold, Dietrich Gruen *Extra Precision* movement, $275; solid 18 kt. white gold, $410; solid platinum, $650. Verithin Pentagon, solid gold, *Precision* movement, $100 to $175; ultra quality gold, $70 to $75.



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How the Gruen Pat. Wheel Construction made an accurate watch logically thin. Exclusive makers of the original genuine Verithin

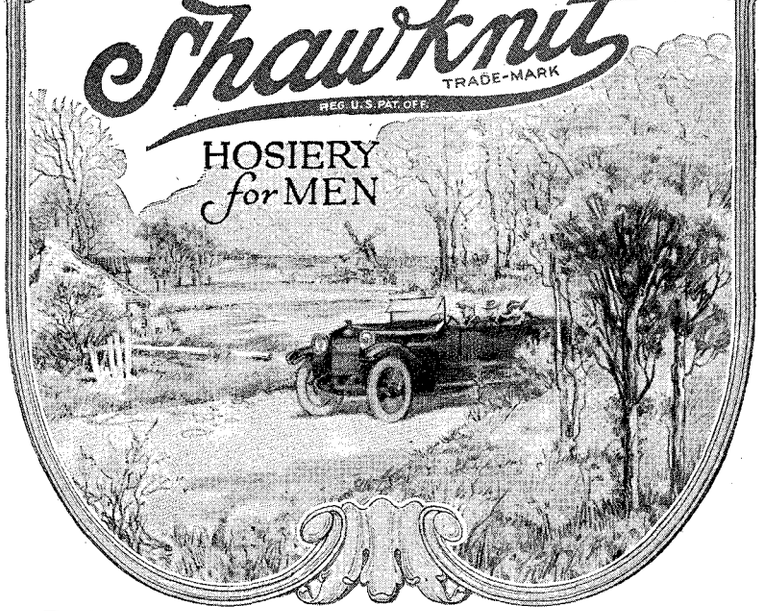
GRUEN GUILD WATCHES

Including the original and genuine "VERITHIN"

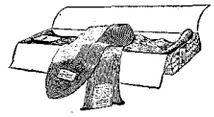
Time Hill, Cincinnati Canadian Branch, Toronto

Shawknit TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

HOSIERY *for* MEN



A MAN remembers to ask for Shawknit Hosiery. Previous experience has taught him that it is a most satisfactory investment.



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Lowell, Mass.

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THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

EGYPT

and Mediterranean Lands

Nile Cruise to **Second Cataract** in private steamer. **Long Tour** sails **January 6** by **ADRIATIC.**

Also

Later sailings and shorter tours.

Write for information to

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

Egypt, Palestine

Large steamers throughout. Small groups, personally conducted.
Sailings Jan. 6, $1395—Jan. 17, $1935—Feb. 10, $1960, $2060—Feb. 24, $1385—Mar. 10, $1500.

EUROPE 1923
Limited parties enrolling now.
TEMPLE TOURS 65-A Franklin St. Boston, Mass.

AROUND THE WORLD

Leaving New York Jan. 6, 1923
Not a cruise but a real visit into the interior of the countries
A high-grade tour under efficient cultured leadership, limited to 12 guests.
Arrangements made for any portion of the tour.
Miss KATHERINE A. PANTLIND
110 Morningside Drive **New York City**

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE will be given an organizer of a small party. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, 13 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

Boarders Wanted

COLLEGE WOMAN offers real home to young women studying in New York. Excellent table. Highest references. Chaperonage, if desired. $20 to $30 weekly. 8,271, Outlook.

Board Wanted

Permanent for Winter Room and Board Wanted
New York City about Nov. 1. Boarding house, private family or apartment. Artist's widow. Terms must be reasonable. Highest references given and required. Reply by letter only. Mrs. O. P. Cummings, 48 West 51st St., New York.

Country Board

Morristown, N. J. Restful home life. attractive room, *suitable for couple, in beautiful residential park, near station, easy commuting;* excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. 8,263, Outlook.

Hotels and Resorts

CALIFORNIA

San Ysidro Ranch

Furnished bungalows of various sizes; situated on the foothills among the orange groves, overlooking the sea. Central dining-room, electric lights, hot and cold water. Good tennis court. Six miles from Santa Barbara, two miles from ocean. Booklet. Address MANAGER, San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara.

MASSACHUSETTS

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. $15-$25 a week.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Webster

(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
REDUCED RATES DURING SUMMER
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.

Hotel Hargrave

West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement *combined with moderate* rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Health Resorts

VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
YONKERS, N. Y.
Psycho-Therapeutic Treatment. Booklet.

Real Estate

BERMUDA

Bermuda—For Rent Furnished cottage, 5 rooms. $100 per month, $500 six months. Dr. A. H. FRITH, Hamilton, Bermuda.

CALIFORNIA

Completely furnished cottages and apartments $20-$60 per month. Town of 12,000, 3 hours motor to San Francisco on cement highway. Lovely winter climate. A. B. Herrman, 130 Barson St., Santa Cruz, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE Unusual opportunity—long and well-established fully equipped tea-room. Splendid opportunity for two friends. Address 7,947, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

All-Year-Round Home

For sale, in the foothills of the Berkshires,
Washington, Conn.
a country place of about 8 acres, situated in the midst of *charming* scenery. *Colonial* house of 14 rooms, 6 open fireplaces, steam heat, 3 bathrooms; stable with living quarters, 2-car garage, chicken house and yards, ice house, *flower and vegetable gardens*; never-failing water supply from individual spring. Waring sewage disposal system. Admirable church and school advantages and *golf. Fine town library. An all-year-round* home of charm and comfort. On Litchfield branch of N. Y. & N. H. R. R., 28 miles from Danbury by motor, 40 miles from New Haven. *For further information address*
8,281, Outlook.

FLORIDA

For sale—winter home. Captiva Island on the Gulf of Mexico, facing Pine Island Sound. 5-room modern cottage, all conveniences, servant quarters, etc. Private dock. Fishing and bathing. 6-acre tract, including 5-acre grapefruit and orange grove. Bargain. Address J. Sanchez U., Captiva, Lee Co., Fla.

The Knickerbocker Furnished housekeeping apartments. Adults only. Ocean, Indian River, fishing. Golf. $150 to $300 to May 15. Miss EMILIE ROBERTSON, New Smyrna, Fla.

NEW YORK

$400 Secures 100-acre Farm. With horses, 100 bu. potatoes, 10 bu. apples, 10 t. hay, harnesses, tools; 1¼ mi. depot; 7-room house, barn. $1,700, only $400 needed. Page 79 Illus. Catalog 1,200 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 B.M. Nassau St., New York City.

FOR RENT Ludlow-on-Hudson, N. Y., seven-room house, newly painted, all improvements, near station. Grand Central 35 min. Grounds 45x140. Long lease. Owner, 46 Sunnyside Drive.

VERMONT

FOR SALE AT WINDSOR, VT.
Farm, 90 acres; good house, 10 rooms; fine fruit and sugar orchard; wonderful view. Ideal place for home or summer boarding house. For particulars inquire
WM. A. DONAGHUE, Windsor, Vt.

Apartments

SUB-LEASE—APARTMENT OF 3 ROOMS, with bath and kitchenette and large closets, overlooking the S. E. corner of Central Park. Furnished in old mahogany, antique rugs; attractive library; new building, elevator, maid service and dining-room. Can be seen by appointment only with the best of references Sublet for not less than a year at $3,500. 8,267, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DRUGGIST—Best available location for drug store in Arizona now open. Correspondence invited if able to finance. Wonderful climate. Thomas Marshall, Tucson, Ariz.

WANTED—Lady of personality to acquire interest and become active in aristocratic girls' summer camp. Lock Box 26, New London, N. H.

SAFE 8% FIRST MORTGAGE INCOME CERTIFICATES additionally secured, tax exempted, quarterly payments. Permanent or reconvertible. Ask circulars. Home Building & Loan Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

SPEAKERS.—Special subjects prepared; lectures, articles, orations, debates. Expert service. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

GREETING CARDS

COPLEY CRAFT HAND-COLORE CHRISTMAS CARDS will be sent on te days' approval. The Line is best known f its distinctive verses. Jessie A. McNicol, Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DIETITIANS, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box East Side. Boston Office, Trinity Court, Jackson Hall, Fridays, 11 to 1. Addre Providence.

WANTED—Competent teachers for publ and private schools. Calls coming every da Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agenc Albany, N. Y.

DIRECTORY for secretaries and soci workers. Miss Richards, Providence, R. Box 5 East Side. Boston office, Trinity Cour 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays 11 to 1. Addre Providence.

ROOMS TO RENT

TO rent in private family on Brookly Heights, large, sunny, furnished room; mod ern improvements; quiet neighborhood; minutes from Clark Street station on 7t Ave. subway. References required. $15 pe week. Address 2,867, Outlook.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for an type of correspondence. 200 sheets hig grade note paper and 100 envelopes printe with your name and address postpaid $1.5 Samples on request. You can buy cheape stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 28 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

150 letter sheets and 100 envelopes, $1. Post paid. Burnett Print Shop, Box 145, Ashland, O

OLD Hampshire bond; 100 sheets (6¼x7 and 75 envelopes, printed, $2 delivered Franklin Printery, Warner, N. H.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AN WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high salaried men and women. Past experienc unnecessary. We train you by mail and pu you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay fine living, interesting work, quick advance ment, permanent. Write for free book "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewi Hotel Training Schools, Room 5842, Wash ington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WORKING housekeeper—Family of fou and governess. Cooking; waiting; no wash ing. References. Telephone Scarsdale 283, o P. O. Box 54, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper and as sistant to do all the work (except laundry) i household of three women in Cleveland, Ohio One of them is a professional woman away all day. Quiet household, with many privileges. Address 2,214, Outlook.

WANTED—Useful companion to elderly lady. Protestant. One who understands *housekeeping. References required.* Address Box 476, Scranton, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Governess or mother's helper, English preferred, to assist in care and training of five children, four of whom attend school. Pleasant home life. Summer home in *New England. No housework required.* Please state salary expected. Mrs. Robert Kip Goodlatte, 291 High St., Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced governess, Protestant, to teach girl 6 and physical care of girl 2. Capable of taking entire charge. State age, method of teaching, and experience. References. Florida, winters; New York, summers. 2,237, Outlook.

WANTED—Young woman, well educated, governess-companion for boy twelve years old who attends school mornings and afternoons. Must do mending and assist with upstairs work. State salary expected and references. Mrs. H. G. Fisk, 111 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Private teacher, experienced, to teach young girl English and school subjects. One who also speaks French preferred. *Must be willing to live two hours from New* York. 2,874, Outlook.

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BY THE WAY

THE author of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, Edward W. Townsend, tells in the New York "Herald" how he got the idea of the stories. He was at a newsboys' dinner and saw a young woman serving a hungry youngster. She leaned over him and whispered, "Jimmie, how would you like another piece of pie?" "Great!" he answered. She brought it, and as she placed it by his plate he lifted up one of her hands and kissed it. Afterwards he saw the same young woman walking on the Bowery with a "masher" following her. A boy—perhaps the hero of the dinner—told the gallant to "beat it." "The boy explained to me when I questioned him," says the author, that "De bum had a right not to be folleyin' a loidy, a silk-haired dame, what done good for de boys and goils 'round here." Out of these incidents grew the famous stories.

Lord Northcliffe saved "Notes and Queries" from extinction shortly after the war, as a tribute to its influence in his personal fortunes, according to an English writer. It is said to have inspired him with the idea of his own "Answers," which gave him his start in his newspaper career. "Notes and Queries" has been published for more than seventy years. It is a small-sized magazine, and Lord Northcliffe is said to have predicted that the future newspaper will have a page no larger.

The San Francisco man was speaking, "Pickup" says. "I do not believe in all this 'boost' business," he said. "There is too much brag about it. Especially I do not believe in running down other cities, other parts of the country. It is making claims to excellence that do not need to be made. We should not do it. It is not modest and is likely to arouse jealousy. But I will say this much for San Francisco: Wherever you go from here it is worse."

Intern (to flapper), as reported by the "Journal" of the American Medical Asso-

Do You Need

A HOUSEHOLD HELPER
COMPANION
NURSE
GOVERNESS
TEACHER
BUSINESS ASSISTANT?

The following letter which we have received may contain a suggestion for you:

Sept. 12, 1922

Advertising Manager,
The Outlook,
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir: An advertisement inserted in your "Help Wanted" column for two weeks brought 187 replies from all parts of this country. It was possible to see personally only a dozen or more of these applicants, but, besides the large number, the quality of the applicants impressed me. Evidence has been given me, as the advertiser, of the excellence of The Outlook as a medium for reaching a very fine class of applicants for positions.

Yours very truly,

Try an Outlook "Want Ad." The rate is only Ten Cents a Word.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse, exceptional ability, would care for chronic case of any description, or chaperon lady. Regular rates. 2,206, Outlook.

NURSE—Efficient for invalid. Cheerful, companionable. Can superintend home with help; or willing to travel. Physician's testimonial. 2,252, Outlook.

Business Situations

WOMAN, middle-aged, with library training, wishes position for the winter months in an exchange or as hotel librarian. Florida or California preferred. 2,225, Outlook.

LIBRARIAN, training and seven years' experience, wants special library position in New York City. Excellent references. 2,253, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, 33, wishes office position. No typewriting or stenography. Excellent references. 2,865, Outlook.

SECRETARY-stenographer, experienced in medical, scientific, and literary work. Has held posts of great executive responsibility. Salary $35-$40. 2,868, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MATRON of girls' school wishes change of situation at Christmas. Would travel or consider any position of trust. American and Canadian references. 2,245, Outlook.

DOCTOR'S widow would go South with one or two ladies, as companion-housekeeper, preferably after Christmas. 2,873, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Place by fine, educated woman as housekeeper or companion. Free to travel. No encumbrances. Best of references. Box 44, Lexington, Ky.

MIDDLE-aged widow, Protestant, housekeeper. Widower's or bachelor's home. Highest credentials as to ability, disposition, character. Last position five years, New York. No encumbrances. 2,866, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman desires position as housekeeper. Sixteen years' experience. Understands buying, catering, making of menus, and management of servants. Excels in taking charge of special occasions. 2,869, Outlook.

REFINED, capable woman wishes position. Companion, fine sewer, reader. Care semi-invalid, generally useful. 2,864, Outlook.

WOMAN, having two unfilled days per week, will help in the home in any way. Hours: 9 to 5. 2,863, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as supervising housekeeper by experienced woman of ability, education, refinement. Pleasing personality. Last position held eight years. 2,249 Outlook.

CHAUFFEUR will drive party South or other points. 2,251, Outlook.

CANADIAN gentlewoman who has traveled extensively wishes position as companion or supervisor in well appointed private home. Exceptional qualifications and credentials. F. E. Kent, 117 Monhagen Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

GENTLEWOMAN, active, cheerful, desires engagement as traveling or visiting companion to woman of refinement. Highest references furnished and required. 2,256, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or head of institution by woman of refinement and ability. Experienced. 2,255, Outlook.

EDUCATED Christian woman, experienced housekeeper, nursery governess, teacher, desires position. 2,258, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTOR—Experienced lady wishes tutoring—mathematics, Latin, English, etc.; college entrance. Address Mary Douglas, 225 West End Ave., New York.

GOVERNESS-companion—one or two children, family going South. Best references. A. Block, care Mrs. Loomis, Granby, Conn.

EXPERIENCED woman teacher, academic subjects, public or private school. 2,257, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes position—governess, mother's helper, companion. Best references. 2,260, Outlook.

YOUNG Danish woman, experienced, desires position with American family, one or two children. Languages, music. References. 2,261, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

FLORIDA—Will you drive car down next month? Two or three may go. Expense small. Address Owner, 2,872, Outlook.

EDUCATED young woman who can punctuate and spell desires manuscripts and other material to type. Address 2,212, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, home in Paris suburb, will take three girls for winter. Social and educational advantages. For references and information apply 2,871, Outlook.

SLEEP on a genuine Adirondack Mt. Balsam Pine Pillow. SOOTHING! REFRESHING!! INVIGORATING!!! (Beautifying). Size 12" x 16". $1.35 postpaid. Pine Pillow Co., Inwood Sta., N. Y., Box 14c.

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(left)
Warren E. Jennison,
Bedford, Mass.

(right)
Ruth F. Baumgartner,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mellin's Food

When you think of Mellin's Food, picture in your mind healthy babies, as the two naturally go together. Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk is just the diet a baby needs to thrive and develop, as Nature intended.

We will be pleased to send you our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," also a Free Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food.

Mellin's Food Company, Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$5 $6 $7 & $8 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

are actually demanded year after year by more people than any other shoe in the world

BECAUSE: For style, material and workmanship they are unequaled.

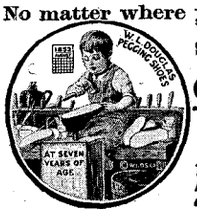
Protection against unreasonable profits is guaranteed by the price stamped on every pair.

Years of satisfactory service have given them confidence in the shoes and in the protection afforded by the W. L. Douglas Trade Mark.

W. L. DOUGLAS shoes are put into all of our 110 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores

YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

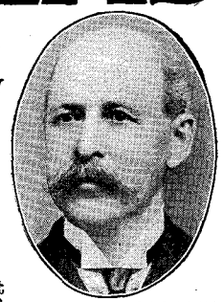
No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New England.



COMPARE our $7.00 and $8.00 shoes with any $10.00 or $12.00 shoes made.

If not for sale in your vicinity, send for free catalog.

TO MERCHANTS: If no dealer in your town handles W. L. Douglas Shoes, write today for exclusive rights to handle this quick selling, quick turn-over line.



Boys Shoes $4.00 & $4.50

W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole.

W. L. Douglas

President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BY THE WAY
(Continued)

ciation—"I think you have acute appendicitis." Flapper—"Oh, thank you, doctor."

Under the head "And Cooing?" a house organ reprints this advertisement from the New York "Times:"

> Neat, attractive girl wanted to do billing. Address Box 362, etc.

"Your column of August 30 quotes from a newspaper of 1783 a note about Byrne, the famous Irish giant, saying that his friends planned to take his body to Ireland for burial." So a subscriber writes, and proceeds to tell the story's sequel: "Dr. John Hunter, the famous surgeon of those times, succeeded in obtaining the body, as he wanted the skeleton for the Museum of the College of Surgeons in London. Byrne, it seems, dreaded dissection by Hunter, and shortly before his death arranged with several of his countrymen to have his body buried at sea. The undertaker, who had been offered £500 for the giant's body by the great anatomist, managed that while the escort were drinking at a certain place on the journey seawards, the coffin should be locked up in a barn. There some men he had concealed speedily substituted an equivalent weight of paving-stones for the body, which wa at night forwarded to Hunter." The giant's skeleton, 7 feet 7 inches high, may still be seen in London, it is said.

From giants to dwarfs is an easy transition. The same day the above note was received the following paragraph appeared in a New York newspaper:

> Peppino Magro, aged twenty-nine, who is twenty-two inches high and weighs only forty-five pounds, appeared yesterday at the Federal naturalization bureau, Brooklyn, to make application for his final papers to become a citizen. They were granted and he will come into full citizenship in ninety days. He gave his occupation as a freak. Asked if he was married he said: "No, but sometimes I think I would like to be."

General Tom Thumb, it will be remembered, who became probably the most famous freak of history under the management of P. T. Barnum, was twenty-four inches high when he was first caught by the famous showman, but grew to nearly forty inches.

As a refinement of luxury, a foreign motor car firm advertises that the windows in its car are "made of Purdah glass, which renders the occupants of the car invisible, although they can see outside in a subdued light."

Visitor to very quiet seaside place (as reported in "Punch")—"And what ever do you people do with yourselves in the winter?"

Landlady—"Oh, we talks and laughs about the people what stays 'ere in the summer."

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